



port, page 17.

## Baird puts William in the picture

Continued from page 1  
The Baird family, who have been in the picture for some time, are now being put in the picture again. The family, who have been in the picture for some time, are now being put in the picture again. The family, who have been in the picture for some time, are now being put in the picture again.

## Florida tries girl aged six

A six-year-old girl, accused of killing another child with a stick, has gone on trial in Florida on a charge that she carried a 15-year sentence for adults.

## MEPs for 14pc farm price rise

The European Parliament voted by 135 to 107 for a 14 per cent increase in farm prices, turning down the EEC Commission's recommendation of 9 per cent and the farmers' demand for 16.3 per cent.

## Rate challenge to GLC fails

A legal challenge by the Conservative-controlled Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea to the Greater London Council's rates precept was rejected in the Divisional Court.

## Lucas faces row

The Lucas company has beaten its rival, Chloride, to become the sole supplier of batteries to BL Cars. But Chloride protested that there had been unfair competition and said it would seek legal advice.

## Holding the reins

In the last of *The Times* series on the racing industry, we examine the functions and consistent presence of the Jockey Club, the body that holds the reins of racing.

## Metal Box to shed 1,200 jobs

Metal Box, Europe's largest packaging group, is to shed a further 1,200 jobs and shut plants in Leicester, Greater Manchester and Monmouth, taking the number of its redundancies in the past 20 months to 8,200. In 1980-81 the company had its worst year with pre-tax profits falling to £29m from £62.8m the previous year.

## Navy hovercraft unit to close

The Ministry of Defence has announced the closure of the Royal Naval School of Hovercraft Trials Unit on the south coast, virtually ending 20 years of experimental work carried out by the Armed Forces with the British invention.

## 200 arrested in Bangladesh

The martial law administration in Bangladesh has arrested more than 200 people, including former ministers, since Wednesday's coup. Mr. Abdus Sattar, the ousted President, is being guarded by police in Dacca.

## East Germany's pacifists defiant

Anti-war arm patches are the vogue among East Germany's growing pacifist movement but police have begun ripping them off. Defiant Protestants pasters will speak out from pulpits against this tomorrow.

## Oxford 4-1 on for boat race

Oxford are overwhelming favourites for the Boat Race today despite a late change in rowing order. They are 4-1 on. The Cambridge crew have been out from 6-4 against to 3-1.

## Test-tube baby ethics studied

The Council for Science and Society has set up a working party to examine the social, ethical and legal implications of test-tube babies and the existing and emerging techniques for human reproduction.

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# Israel accuses 7 mayors of being PLO agents

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 26

The civilian administrator of the West Bank today accused seven of the 17 Arab mayors still holding office of being agents of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Professor Menachem Milson, a Jewish settler, said the PLO was using the mayors as a cover for its operations. He said the mayors were acting as agents of the PLO and were therefore liable to arrest.

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Campaign heats up: A minibus blazing in a San Salvador street, after being blown up by left-wing guerrillas bent on disrupting public transport before Sunday's elections. Report on fighting, page 4; Letter from San Salvador, back page.

## New tax battle for banks

By Our Banking Correspondent

The banks face a permanent new tax if measures under review by the Government are put into effect. This follows the Chancellor's warning on bank taxation in the Budget.

A number of options being considered at the Treasury are likely to be raised with the banks after Easter. Further taxation after last year's windfall profits tax is certain to raise howls of protest from the banking community.

Proposals range from the levying of Value Added Tax on financial services to some form of licence tax on deposit-takers or lending institutions. Sir Geoffrey Howe included a number of minor measures affecting the banks in the Budget to stop what he described as the exploitation of the tax system.

The Government's determination to put a firm line with the banks is believed to be influenced by its views on the future trend in interest rates. The Prime Minister is also known to have little sympathy with the banks.

All but one of the big four clearing banks have recently announced record profits for 1981. Pre-tax profits for the big four totalled £1,679m compared with £1,456m the year before. Because of the allowances on leasing available under the new system, the banks pay little tax in this country although they argue that much of the benefit of leasing allowances are passed on to customers.

Attempts by the Government to find a way of permanently increasing the tax-take from banks are fraught with problems and will be fiercely resisted by the banks as well as being likely to offend the Bank of England. Last year's bank profits tax, which cost the big four £315m, was bitterly criticized.

One of the main problems the Chancellor faces in trying to extract more tax is to find a way of doing so without the banks simply passing on the burden to customers—a problem he touched on in his Budget speech.

## Steel urges SDP to speed up choice of its leader

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

As Mr Roy Jenkins, the yet to be appointed leader of the Social Democrats, yesterday celebrated his birthday, Mr David Steel, the first anniversary of the SDP, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, urged his Alliance partners to choose a leader "sooner rather than later".

Mr Jenkins, on all the evidence, is the popular favourite to lead the SDP and also the Liberal leader, urged his Alliance partners to choose a leader "sooner rather than later".

Mr Steel told the annual conference of Scottish Liberals yesterday that he would work with any leader the SDP might choose. But, that decision could not be taken until the leader of the SDP had been elected.

Present plans are for the SDP, which has first to decide on the method of election, to elect a leader in October or November after its constitution has been ratified and its party council has been elected and has met. The Liberals show some impatience with these orderly procedures.

Dr David Owen, another of the SDP's founder leaders, said yesterday that he did not think the SDP leader and the Alliance leader should be the same person. But Mr Jenkins was certainly going to be the leader of the Alliance.

Mr Benn himself, with surprising aplomb, for one whose party has not made a by-election gain since 1971, described the Hillhead result as "marvellous". The SDP was past its peak, he said, and would win the next election.

Mr Jenkins responded: "If Mr Ben thinks it is marvellous, I hope we have many more marvellous results." Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, said he was "naturally very disappointed with the result" but noted that the winner took more votes proportionally than the Conservatives than from Labour.

## Whitelaw in talks on Pope's visit

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent  
Concern in Rome about the Pope's visit to Edinburgh was discussed during a 45-minute meeting yesterday between Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Archbishop of Cape Town, and Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary.

Reports about the shunning of the Pope by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, in Liverpool on March 11, and a demonstration in Oxford, have aroused anxieties among the Pope's advisers.

Mr Heine, who has ambassadorial status, said the Pope's visit to the United Kingdom was a matter of great importance. He said the Pope's visit to the United Kingdom was a matter of great importance.

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Mr Nikolai Tikhonov: "Nothing new in his remarks".

## Peking rejects accusation by Brezhnev

Peking, March 26.—China today rejected President Brezhnev's statement that Peking was colluding with imperialism in what appeared to be a negative response to Moscow's call for an improvement of relations. "In Sino-Soviet relations and international affairs, what we attach importance to are actual deeds of the Soviet Union," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, reacting to the Soviet leader's speech on Wednesday in Tashkent, Central Asia.

They also noted the speed with which Peking reacted to the Tashkent speech. One Western diplomat said that China's quick response showed that Peking wanted to eliminate any supposition that it intended "playing the Soviet card" because of differences with the United States over Taiwan. "We have noted remarks on Sino-Soviet relations made by President Brezhnev in Tashkent on March 23. We firmly reject the attacks on China contained in the remarks," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

In recommending an improvement in relations, Mr Brezhnev had emphasised that Moscow was opposed to various aspects of Chinese policy, especially in its foreign policy, and accused Peking of colluding with imperialism and going against the interests of socialism. One diplomat commented that the Chinese statement fell into line with Peking's position that an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations must be preceded by concrete action from Moscow to reduce international tensions, for which China held the Soviet Union responsible. Another diplomat noted that Mr Brezhnev's statement did not offer China any concessions.

Last month, when Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, told a Japanese newspaper that Moscow aspired to have ties of good neighbourliness with Peking, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We see nothing new in his remarks." In a commentary on Afghanistan published by the official New China news agency at the weekend, Peking said it regarded the Soviet Union as "the most dangerous source of war in the contemporary world."

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# BA aims to save £150m by cuts

British Airways will save £150m in the coming year because of a tough retrenchment plan now being implemented, Mr Roy Watts, the chief executive, disclosed yesterday. (Michael Bailey writes.) However the measures, including staff reductions, route cancellations and aircraft sales, will be too late to affect the 1981-2 results which are expected to show a £200m-£250m loss after last year's deficit of £141m.

They could be followed by a new round of rigorous steps, including the possible sale of profitable subsidiaries as Sir John King, chairman, steers the airline towards the private sector.

Staff cuts now look like exceeding last year's target of 15,000 (down from 58,000 in 1979), according to Mr Watts, and of 16 international routes to be cancelled, nine have already gone and the remaining seven go next week. Sales of more than 20 aircraft are nearly complete; and the new Scottish division with reduced manning levels and improved working practices has been set up.

## Five for trial on hijack charges

Five Tanzanians were committed for trial by Chelmsford magistrates yesterday charged with hijacking a Air Tanzania Boeing 737 which landed at Stansted airport four weeks ago. The five, all from Dar-es-Salaam, are Yassin Membar, aged 21, unemployed, Moses Lee Membar, aged 24, a taxi driver, Mohamed Ali Abdallah, aged 25, a tyre fitter, Abdallah Ali Abdallah, aged 21, a student, and Mohamed Tabir Ahmed, aged 21, also a student.

The men, who were granted an extension to their legal aid will face trial at Chelmsford Crown Court.

## Singer wins ban on BBC film

A judge yesterday banned the BBC from screening a 60-minute television documentary next Friday on a singing tour of the Highlands and islands by Calum Kennedy, the Gaelic singer.

Mr Kennedy had told the Court of Session in Edinburgh that he feared the programme would be a send-up of his tour, not a serious documentary. He alleged that he was deceived by Mr Michael Begg, the BBC producer. Lord Wylie granted an interim interdict against the film's screening next week.

## Bomb found at ambush house

A 10lb bomb was found yesterday at the house used by the killers who ambushed three soldiers in Belfast on Thursday (our Belfast Correspondent writes). It had been left to inflict further casualties.

The alarm was raised when a call was received by the Samaritans late on Thursday saying that there was a bomb on the premises. The area was evacuated and Army experts defused the device.

## Job offers for sit-in workers

Most workers involved in a two month occupation at the Plessey factory in Bathgate, which ended this week, are to be re-employed by Arcotronics, a new firm which is taking over the factory. Agreement on the 80 jobs was reached yesterday. Mrs Ina Scott, shop steward, said: "Seventy-two people who took part in the sit-in are being offered jobs."

## Talbot strike is called off

The strike which has halted all Talbot UK car production for the past three weeks, ended yesterday after a deal worked out at talks under the auspices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) was accepted by the workers (Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent, writes).

Although the dispute involved only 190 paint shop workers most of the company's 4,000 manual workers had been laid off.

## Forgery charge detective cleared

A detective inspector was cleared yesterday at Winchester Crown Court of trying to pervert the course of justice.

Det. Inspector Robin Napper, formerly of Thames Valley police, had denied removing a word from a witness statement and uttering a forged document intended to be used in evidence with the intention to deceive.

Mr Napper, who had been promoted and transferred to New Scotland Yard, was suspended last June.

## CORRECTION

The boys shown playing cricket in yesterday's photograph were from Westminster Abbey Choir School, not Westminster School.

# Navy to close hovercraft trials station

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy is closing its hovercraft trials unit on the South coast, virtually bringing to an end 20 years of experimental work by the Armed Forces with the British invention.

One of the craft, a BH-7, will be kept in operation to help the British Hovercraft Corporation in an export drive, with most of the running costs met by the corporation.

Yesterday's announcement by the Ministry of Defence came only three days after the decision to close seven naval training bases and make 4,000 sailors redundant.

But the ministry said last night that the reasons this time were only partly financial. Another was simply that the unit had done as much as it could. The decision was controversial because some people feel the Forces should help more to promote a British development, and because other navies, including that of the Soviet Union, have apparently seen the hovercraft's potential.

The ministry said that a hovercraft design was still among those under consideration for a new class of minehunter. Because of its special characteristics the hovercraft is relatively invulnerable to mines.

British military interest in hovercraft began with the establishment of a tri-service trials unit in 1962. But early results suggested that its advantages as a coastal or amphibious vehicle were balanced by disadvantages, and the Army and RAF withdrew in 1974, leaving the Navy to continue on its own.

The 100 sailors who man the unit at HMS Daedalus at Lee-on-the-Solent, Hampshire, will disperse to other postings during the next few months and the three remaining hovercraft, a VT-2 and two SRN-6s, will be sold. The SRN-6s, third SRM-6 which went to Hongkong in 1979 to help in the campaign to curb illegal immigrants, but it crashed on rocks in January and was damaged beyond repair.

The first criticism of the decision came last night from Mr Keith Speed, Conservative MP for Ashford and a former Navy minister, who said: "In the last month we have heard of the rise in the cost of the carrier HMS Invincible, and now this." It was another case of Britain inventing something and then handing it on a plate to someone else.

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall, South, a member of the Commons defence committee, was critical of another decision by the ministry which was confirmed last night.

That was the cut in local overseas allowances (LOAs) paid to troops in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR). The reductions will vary between 10 and 27 per cent. The allowances compensate servicemen and their families for any rise in the cost of living when serving abroad. At one time the allowances paid to troops in BAOR were considerable.

The justification for them has declined as inflation on Britain has caught up with other countries and in some cases passed them. Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said yesterday that the cut was clearly justified after a review.

Most servicemen regard LOAs as one of the perquisites of serving abroad and the decision will be unpopular — which is why the Government is phasing in the reduction over nine months.

## Whitelaw urges councils to give lead on law

From Ronald Kershaw, Harrogate

Local authorities should give a lead to the public in working with the police and not against them, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said at Harrogate yesterday.

Some socialists in positions of local responsibility rarely seemed to reflect the opinions of ordinary people who had to live on crime-affected streets, he said.

Mr Whitelaw was replying to a debate on law and order at the annual Conservative Central Council meeting and if he was seeking support or his proposals to extend police powers, he received an overwhelming vote of confidence from those attending.

Indeed, even those opposing the motion complaining of the imbalance of consideration extended to criminals rather than their victims, only did so because they considered that the measures he proposed did not go far enough.

Mr Whitelaw gave a resume of the action taken by the Government to improve the lot of the police: increasing police efficiency, extending the prison building programme and generally fulfilling the Government's manifesto proposals.

Mr Whitelaw said: "We are working against the background of an increasingly violent world. The police, the courts and the law and order service are faced with picking up the pieces in a society where too many individuals have turned to crime."



The St Albans Venus went back on public show at the town's Verulamium Museum yesterday amid new security precautions after the statue was stolen twice and returned by thieves who could not tell it (Stewart Tendler writes).

The Venus, dating from AD100, was first stolen in 1967. Although it is valued at £25,000 the thieves had difficulty in selling such a well-known piece and soon after it vanished it reappeared on the doorstep of Mr Gordon Davies, the museum director. Ten years later, it was stolen again and vanished for six months until Mr Davies (photographed holding replicas of the statue by Peter Trevnor) got an anonymous telephone call telling him where the Venus had been abandoned.

# In victory, magnanimity



Mr Jenkins and his wife during their "thank you" drive through Hillhead yesterday

## Jenkins aims at local polls

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Hillhead

Mr Roy Jenkins celebrated yesterday his victory in the by-election at Glasgow, Hillhead, and the first birthday of the Social Democratic Party by predicting a revival in the SDP-Liberal Alliance's fortunes.

"We have a very good chance of winning very substantial victories in the regional and local elections," he told a press conference at his headquarters hotel in Glasgow. The forthcoming by-election in the Conservative stronghold of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, would, he admitted, be hard to win, "but none the less all possibilities are open again."

Any majority would have been good enough, of course, but there will be no further disappointment that it was not larger and that Mr Jenkins did not nudge closer to a 40 per cent share of the votes cast.

Mr Jenkins said that the Conservative and Labour parties were anxious to keep the alliance out of the political running, adding: "I would make no further predictions at whose expense we would do better in the future." Hillhead had been a blow for both the old monopoly parties. "I heard Mr Benn describe it on television as a marvellous result for the Labour Party," he said. "If Mr Benn thinks it is a marvellous result for the Labour Party, let up hope we have many more of them."

He pledged the SDP to work for a Liberal victory at Beaconsfield in June just as the Liberals had campaigned with the SDP in Hillhead.

"This is in no way an alliance of opportunism, but an alliance of principle," he added. "We agree on all the main issues of politics far more than do the different wings of either the Labour or Conservative parties."

He appealed for Liberals and Social Democrats to put behind them any damaging mutual suspicion that might exist. "Together, we are formidable," he said.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said that he would work with whoever was chosen to be the future prime minister. "I contrast to the autocratic power wielded by Labour and Conservative prime ministers, he added, a future alliance government would have much more of a team leadership.

A glorious occasion for the alliance in St Andrews was made the more so by yet another day of spring sunshine. "It's a beautiful day in every sense of the word," Mr Steel said.

The weather did not tempt many delegates outside; St Andrews town hall was packed to capacity all day for debates on devolution, higher education, and other issues.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and chairman of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, said that Labour's showing in the by-election reflected the gains made at the party's conference in Bishop's Cleeve, Staffordshire, last January. (Our Labour Correspondent writes.)

"Last December, before Bishop's Cleeve," he said "the result would not have been as good as this. This result reflected through the country would narrowly give a Labour Government."

There was much work to be done, but with the help of the trade unions, a Labour victory in the next general election would be achieved.

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Leading article, page 9

### GLASGOW HILLHEAD

Jenkins, Roy (SDP-Lib)	10,106
Malcolm G. C.	8,068
Wiseman, D. P. (Lab)	7,846
Leslie, G. (SNP)	3,416
Gass, J. (Protestant against Papeal visit)	388
Jenkins, R. (Sec-Deat)	282
Carlaw, W. G. (Ecology)	178
Boaks, W. G. (Public Safety)	5
Majority	2,038
1982	1978 Change
Con	26.6 41.0 -14.4
SDP-Lib	35.9 24.4 +11.5
SNP	11.3 10.1 +1.2
Lab	28.2 24.5 +3.7
Other	39.288 39.793 -108
Swing: Conservative to Alliance	16.7%
Labour to Alliance	16.7%
General election, May, 1979	Glasgow (C) 12,382; Hillhead 10,396; Herring (L) 242; Borthwick (SNP) 3,080 Majority 2,002

## Hillhead victor thanks his allies

Mr Roy Jenkins went to St Andrews, Fife, yesterday afternoon to thank the Scottish Liberals for their part in his by-election victory.

The Scottish party's conference gave him a standing ovation as he looked forward to an alliance government after the next general election. "We have a unique opportunity, such as has not occurred for 60 years past," he said. "If we let it slip now, we would not forgive our selves and the public would not forgive us."

In Hillhead the alliance appeal had drawn people together rather than driving them apart. His votes had come from the Labour strongholds "down by the riverside" and from the Conservative camp "up on the hill".

It had been a policy election. "People had attended public meetings, not to cheer and jeer but to listen, and think." The alliance had got through to them that its policies were clearer, and more relevant, than those of the "dead end" traditional parties.

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## SHAKING OF HEAD 'LED TO DEATH'

The practice by young people of shaking their heads in time to music at rock concerts led to the death of a schoolboy, an inquest in Wolverhampton was told yesterday.

Christopher Hyer, aged 15, who lived in Griffiths Drive, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton, was "head banging" at a concert given by the group Saxon in Wolverhampton Civic Hall.

When he woke up next day he had lost his speech and was suffering from partial paralysis of his right side.

The exaggerated head movements at the concert were the primary cause of his death," Dr Shirley Ward, a pathologist, told the inquest.

A verdict of death by misadventure was recorded on the boy who died from brain injuries on Christmas Day.

## New drive to seize drug profits urged

From John Chatter, Preston

Worldwide moves to deprive drug traffickers of the proceeds of their crimes may follow from a three-day conference of senior officers of the Home Office, Customs and Excise, and senior Customs and Excise and Home Office officials.

The conference, organized by the Association of Chief Police Officers was chaired by Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, who said afterwards: "The main conclusions were that measures must be taken internationally to ensure that those convicted of drugs offences should be deprived of their proceeds and not be allowed to salt them away."

Mr Brian Bubbear, head of the Home Office drugs branch and a conference delegate, is to report the conclusions to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary.

Mr Peter Curting, chief investigation officer of the Customs and Excise, told the conference, in Preston, Lancashire, that the Swiss government was taking effective action to recover money banked by drug traffickers in numbered accounts.

He gave some details of a recent operation in Switzerland in which a large sum acquired through drug trafficking and deposited in a Swiss numbered account had been seized.

He said that the United States Government was exercising similar powers and the Canadian Government was likely to do so shortly. The seizure of profits should not be confined to cash deposits if they are thought to be extended to such investments as property. Mr Oxford interjected: "We must get hold of everything they try to salt away."

# Ethics of test-tube births to be studied

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Corr

The Council for Science and Society announces in a letter to *The Times* today that it has set up a working party to study the social, ethical and legal implications of existing and emerging techniques for human reproduction.

The council, which is a group of scientists, lawyers, academics and other professional people concerned with the impact of advances in science and medicine, is the third body to set up such a working party. The others are the British Medical Association and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

A report from a working party of the British Council of Churches and the Free Church Federal Council last week called for a public inquiry into such issues, saying that they were not purely medical matters and as such should not be left solely to medical men.

The announcement by the Council for Science and Society comes the day after the news that the first test-tube, twins conceived in Britain have been born in Ontario, Canada. They are the world's second test-tube twins.

The mother, Mrs Kit Rankin, received treatment last year at the Bourn Hall Clinic, Cambridgeshire, run by Dr Robert Edwards and Dr Patrick Steptoe, the test-tube baby pioneers.

The clinic said yesterday that the babies, both boys, were as well although they were born prematurely.

Mrs Rankin, a high school English teacher, gave birth at a Hospital in Oakville, near Toronto. Mr Steptoe was present at the birth because he had stopped in Toronto on his way back from a conference in the United States.

Like other patients at Bourn Hall, Mrs Rankin returned home after having a fertilized egg successfully reimplanted in her womb. The actual births of test-tube babies carry no extra risks than babies conceived in the normal way and usually take place at the patient's local obstetric hospital.

The boys have been named Colin Patrick Hugh and Gregory Fober Ian. Their father, Mr Ian Rankin, is a Canadian businessman.

About 30 test-tube babies have been born in the world: in Britain, Australia and the United States. There are at least 60 more pregnancies in Britain.

Test-tube twins are also expected by Mrs Jo Smith, from Stockport, Cheshire, who was treated for infertility by Professor Ian Craft at the Royal Free Hospital, north London. The world's first test-tube twins were born in Australia last June.

The high rate of twins among test-tube births is due to the fact that doctors often reimplant two fertilized eggs to increase the chance of the woman retaining one embryo.

Ninety per cent of women going to Bourn Hall have an egg successfully removed, 95 per cent of them have the egg successfully fertilized but only one in five of the remainder manage to retain the fertilized egg when it is reimplanted.

Letters, page 9

## Mariners' clue to collapse of fisheries

By the Staff of "Nature"

The routine weather observations of a couple of generations of sailors, sweltering off the coasts of Africa and South America, have been marshalled by a group of French oceanographers into important evidence which may affect much of the world's fishing industry.

The scientists, from the Natural History Museum of Paris, the French third world research agency (ORSTOM), and the physical oceanography laboratory at Brest, were interested in the collapse a few years ago of the Peruvian anchovy industry, when the harvest fell sevenfold in one year.

The cause was a sudden change in ocean currents. The Peruvian fisheries (and many others around the world, particularly in equatorial regions, depend on an upwelling of cold, nutrient-rich water from the bottom of the ocean. The nutrients feed plankton; the plankton feed the fish; and the fish feed people. In the case of Peru, the fish also feed billions of seabirds, which create guano deposits accounting for a phosphate industry of world importance.

Unfortunately, the currents are unstable; they can change rapidly and massively, so killing the fish which, even if the current eventually returns, the fish will be too re-established themselves.

The great oceanographic puzzle is: what causes these changes? Some say there must be local causes; others that long-range waves, acting across whole oceans, can play a part. The French research has shown that at least in one case, the effect is very long-range and, moreover, that the changes in current can be predicted a month in advance.

The current in question was the upwelling in the Gulf of Guinea, the armpit of West Africa. The French team looked at the records of merchant ships plying off Brazil and in the Gulf from 1911 to 1962. The seamen had recorded the surface temperature of the ocean and the strengths of the winds. In present study, the temperature was taken to be an indication of the strength of upwelling; if cold, it would be strong; if warm, weak.

The team discovered no connection between wind strength in the Gulf and the upwelling. But amazingly, the winds off Brazil were connected. If the off-shore Brazilian winds fell slack, then one month afterwards the Gulf of Guinea current failed and warm water replaced the cold.

The precise explanation for the connexion is still to be found, but mathematical oceanographers are not without theories that can be made to fit the case. Large-scale rotational waves called Kelvin waves, which run along coastlines and affect upwelling currents, may be influenced by deep-ocean waves, which in turn are affected by wind stress.

A chain such as that may connect events off the Brazilian coast to the Gulf of Guinea. Similarly, winds in the central Pacific might be the cause of *El Nino*, the failure of the Peruvian upwelling is called. The knowledge of such connexions will not halt the events that follow, but they may at least give a few weeks' warning of impending disaster.

Source: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. © Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

## Prisoner absconds

Thames Valley, Hill West Midlands, absconded from Sudbury open prison, Derbyshire, yesterday. He is serving six months and is the eleventh prisoner to abscond from the prison this year.

## June 24 to be first national arts day

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Plans for the first national arts day on June 24, launched to celebrate the glories of the arts in Britain, have received support from the Government.

In a letter to *The Times* today a group of backers for the celebration led by Sir Hugh Casson, president of the Royal Academy of Arts, welcome the encouragement given to it by Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, who in a parliamentary answer wished the day a "successful launch".

This new day of celebration, which will not be a Bank holiday, emerged from a suggestion by the Turner Society that something should be done to commemorate the fact that Turner and Shakespeare, two of the greatest English artists, were born on St George's Day, April 23. The idea grew, but the day was quickly changed to Midsummer's Day after Scottish and Welsh arts bodies pursued their collective lips at the thought of St George's Day.

Sir Hugh, who chaired the first steering group for the festive day after the birthday discoveries it was decided "Let's have a party. We expected the first arts day would start modestly and hoped it would grow into a big annual event."

Enthusiasm for the first celebration suggests it will not be a small affair. Mr Al Overseas selling prices

## June 24 to be first national arts day

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Weir, the festival's administrator, of the Turner Society, says that support has been terrific. More than 150 organizations representing about 10 million people, including local authorities and trade unions as well as art bodies, have expressed their interest. The object of the day is to raise the level of awareness of the arts.

Apart from special performances, dances and exhibitions, the day should include guided tours through noteworthy buildings, theatres, museums and galleries, festivals, and street parties.

The Barbican Centre has offered to arrange a special arts day performance involving the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company; the Royal Opera House is planning a celebration, in the Covent Garden piazza; and the National Trust is to organize special arts day openings.

Letters, page 9

No ban on bogus degree

The Government mention in the future of introducing laws to control bogus degrees.

That has been in a letter from Waldergrave, minister for Higher Education, to Sir Gary Walker, CBE, for Brighton, who has been concerned about the number of bogus degrees being sold in the country.

What will happen if a fraudster sells a bogus degree to a student? The broad theme of the letter is that the Government will not be able to do much to prevent people from buying bogus degrees, but they will be able to prevent people from using them to get jobs.

For example, if a person has a bogus degree, they will not be able to get a job that requires a degree. The Government will be able to prevent people from using bogus degrees to get jobs, but they will not be able to prevent people from buying them.

Sir James, president of the Faculty of Teachers' Federation, one of two opposing ones and there pressures for large



## Mariners' clue to collapse of fisheries

By the Staff of "Nature"

The routine weather observations of a couple of frigates off the coast of Africa and South America have been marshalled by a group of French oceanographers into important evidence which may affect much of the world's fishing industry.

The scientists, from the natural history Museum of Paris, the French Centre for research (IRSTOM), and the physical oceanography laboratory at Brest, were interested in the collapse of the anchovy industry, which was a harvest fell several years ago.

The cause was a sudden change in ocean currents, which brought cold water from the bottom of the ocean to the surface, where the plankton feed on it, and the fish feed on the plankton.

In the case of Peru, the fish also feed on the plankton, which is rich in phosphorus, an important element in the world's fishing industry.

Unfortunately, the currents are unstable and change rapidly, so that the fish, which are currently overfished, may never return to their former levels.

The great oceanographic puzzle is what causes these changes. Some say there must be local causes, others that long-range waves, acting across the ocean, can play a part. The French research has shown that at least in one case, the effect is very strong and, moreover, has been predicted a month in advance.

The current in question was the upwelling in the Gulf of Guinea, the arm of the Atlantic off the west coast of Africa. The French can look at the records of merchant ships plying the route, and in the Gulf of Guinea, the upwelling was recorded in 1962.

The current was recorded in the surface temperature of the ocean and the strength of the wind. In the upwelling, the temperature was lower, and the wind was stronger. It was a clear indication of the strength of the upwelling, and it was a strong warning.

The team covered no ground between the upwelling and the downwelling. But amazingly, the winds of Brazil were connected with the upwelling in the Gulf of Guinea. The team found that the upwelling was a result of the wind, and the wind was a result of the upwelling.

The precise explanation for the connection is still to be found, but the team has shown that the upwelling is a result of the wind, and the wind is a result of the upwelling. The team has shown that the upwelling is a result of the wind, and the wind is a result of the upwelling.

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And the team's administrator, the Turner Society, says that support has been given to the team. The team has shown that the upwelling is a result of the wind, and the wind is a result of the upwelling. The team has shown that the upwelling is a result of the wind, and the wind is a result of the upwelling.

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## Anger over tactics on teachers' pay

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Local authority leaders are so angry about the Department of Education and Science's tactics during the Burnham negotiations on teachers' pay on Thursday that they have given formal notice to the Government that they wish to abolish, or radically amend, the 17-year-old "concordat" that laid down the ground rules for negotiations on the management side.

Under the concordat, it is agreed that details of the proceedings on the management panel of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, will not be disclosed in public or even to the teachers' panel.

The concordat also stipulates that the two department representatives on the management panel of 27 will have a weighted vote equal to 15 seats. In addition, they are empowered to veto any award that the secretary of the Secretary of State considers to be too large.

During the lengthy closed-door meeting of the Burnham management panel on Thursday, the Department of Education first used its 15 votes to defeat, with the help of Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA), a proposal by the Association of County Councils (ACC) to increase the employers' pay offer for teachers from 3.4 to 4.5 per cent.

The AMA objected to the 4.5 per cent on the ground that it was too low and would unlikely be accepted by the teachers. The department, however, voted against it because it was too high and too far outside the Government's 4 per cent pay limit.

Then, when the AMA agreed to support a later ACC proposal for a 4.2 per cent offer on condition that the ACC agree to go to arbitration should that proposal be defeated, the department, used the veto to block the 5.5 per cent offer. They also voted, though unsuccessfully, against arbitration.

So the teachers were never officially offered more than 3.4 per cent, and under the terms of the concordat, no one should be offered anything more than that was ever considered.

The teachers' 11 to 12 per cent claim now goes to arbitration. The recommendation of the arbitration panel is binding on both sides.

The local authorities feel that they have been left looking foolish, mean and unresponsive, and that the concordat is not good for relations with the teachers' union. They also feel that it is futile to waste so much time over negotiation among themselves, only to find the recommendation of the arbitration panel is binding on both sides.

Schools throughout the country were returning to normal yesterday, after more than three weeks of disruption. In some cases, as teachers called off their industrial action, having obtained their goal of getting their claim referred to arbitration.

Only in Lincolnshire, north Yorkshire, Mid-Glamorgan, Calderdale and Croydon were sanctions still being imposed by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers in protest against what it claims are anti-union activities by those authorities during the dispute.

No ban on sale of bogus degrees

The Government has no intention of introducing legislation to ban the sale of bogus degrees and other educational qualifications.

That has been made clear in a letter from Mr William Waldegrave, Minister responsible for higher education, to Mr Gary Walker, Conservative MP for Brighouse and Spenborough, who had expressed concern about the practice after learning from a recent BBC television programme that considerable sums of money were sometimes involved and that large numbers of people were being misled.

What, how, when and where will our children and grandchildren eat? That was the broad theme of a conference of the food group of the Society of Chemical Industry which ended in London on Thursday. Not surprisingly it failed to reach any firm conclusions.

For example, opinion seemed to be sharply divided between those who believed there would be an increasing demand for convenience foods, and those who thought that increasing leisure would persuade people to see the buying, cooking and eating of food not as a mere necessity but as an occupational pursuit.

Sir James Clemons, president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, spoke of two opposing trends. At one end there would be pressures for larger process-



A sheepdog demonstration in the Sculpture Court at the new Barbican Centre, London, yesterday which ended an event run by ICI Animal Health. The demonstration was provided by Mr Raymond MacPherson and his dog Zac.

## GLC rate challenge by Tories rejected

By David Walker

The latest rates demand of the Labour-controlled Greater London Council yesterday survived a legal challenge mounted by the Conservatives in charge of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

Mr Justice McNeill decided in the Divisional Court that the GLC had acted within its powers in making its budget for 1982-83 and he refused to quash its rates precept.

The borough had challenged two items in the budget, £30m for a special reserve to cover unknown variations in the GLC's grant from the Government and £4.6m to help subsidize former GLC housing now owned by the boroughs.

The judge said the GLC had acted neither illegally nor unreasonably in making those calculations. Before bringing the case, Mr Nicholas Freeman, Kensington's leader, had blamed the 90 per cent increase in the GLC's precept for increasing the borough rates. He said earlier this month that the 25 per cent increase in household rates in Kensington "is entirely attributable to the increases of our preceptors".

In court, Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC, for the borough, emphasized the new legal precedent of the verdict against the GLC in a case brought by the borough of Bromley against the 25 per cent cut in London Transport fares.

He argued that in making its budget, the GLC had discriminated unfairly among the boroughs in trying to manipulate the levels of rate charged on former GLC housing. In making its contingency reserve, the authority had never considered cutting spending as the alternative to raising the rates.

The full reasons for Mr Justice McNeill's ruling are to be set out later. He said that even if he had found items in the GLC's budget to be illegal, he would still have refused to quash the precept.

Had the precept been found illegal, local government finance in London would have been thrown into chaos even deeper than that surrounding the cheap fares.

Mr Roger Henderson, QC, for the GLC, said that interfering with the precept after the new financial year began next week could have drastic repercussions. Once a precept has been made, the GLC cannot make another one. After the ruling, Mr Roy Webster, chief executive of Kensington, said that he would be consulting with Mr Freeman about an appeal.

Both Mr Henderson and Mr Scrivener appear in the Divisional Court again on Monday in what is expected to be a landmark case for local government law.

## 200 held in Bangladesh

By Our Foreign Staff

More than 200 people, including former ministers, are under arrest and up to 15 political leaders are in hiding, according to the new martial law administration in Bangladesh which took over in a quiet coup on Wednesday.

The Army and police are searching for several former ministers and wealthy businessmen who are likely to go on trial soon in special charges. Officers and others with large properties will have to explain how they came by their wealth.

General Hossain Muhammad Ershad, the army chief who has taken over as martial law administrator, has made this anti-corruption drive the keystone of his regime, after months of demanding a bigger role for the military in government.

Meanwhile, the ousted President Ziaur Rahman, aged 76, remains at his home in Dhacca under police protection. It is unclear whether he is under house arrest.

An elderly, bearded visitor who emerged from Mr Ziaur Rahman's house said that the deposed President had been seen by a doctor who had told him to rest. Asked if Mr Ziaur was ill, the visitor replied: "He is an old man".

These detained this week include four former ministers, a former opposition MP and several officials, according to sources in Dhacca. Three other former ministers were already in detention on embezzlement charges.

Under the martial law rules proclaimed by General Ershad, serious offences can be punishable by death. The arrested officials are said to include Mr Abdus Samad, former chairman of the Bangladesh Development Corporation, Mr Abdul Mannan, former director of the national airline Biman, and Mr Alauddin Siddique, a former joint-secretary in the Land Reforms Ministry.

The opposition Awami League has welcomed the military takeover, saying it was aimed at eliminating bribery, corruption and favouritism among the ousted Bangladesh National Party led by Mr Ziaur Rahman. General Ershad is expected to ask Awami League sympathizers to join his administration and is due to appoint a civilian president soon.

Speaking on television on Thursday night his second main broadcast to the nation since the coup, General Ershad said his government had taken realistic and effective measures against what he described as "heinous vested interests and corrupt elements".

Government agencies, he added, had been instructed to act under the law against offenders without fear or favour.

General Ershad has also added a civilian to his new Advisory Council, which includes the two deputy martial law administrators, Rear Admiral M. A. Khan and Air Vice-Marshal Sultan Mahmud. He is the former Attorney-General K. A. Baker. The council's main role is to assist General Ershad.

Mr Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, the Foreign Secretary, one of the few senior officials to retain his job said in a separate statement that the foreign policy of Bangladesh would be unchanged.

There is little doubt that she is the youngest defendant in a criminal court in London's history. Mrs Nancy Nickolls, mother of the seven-year-old girl, who was the victim of the attack, said today that the trial should continue.

"If they let her go now, in five or 10 years she might be committing other crimes because she lost respect for the system."

The girls themselves seem unaware of the legal furore going on around them. Shirley Nickolls, whose nose was healed, said they were friends again. "I push Nancy on the swing and we talk."

Attorneys for both sides were convinced today that the judge would do little more than demand the accused children be in their parents' custody, or perhaps give them a ticking off.

## Criminal court tries girl aged six

From Chris Thomas, New York, March 26

A six-year-old girl went on trial at Gainesville, Florida, today accused of aggravated battery, a charge that can carry a 15-year jail sentence for convicted adults.

The case has elicited complex arguments about whether a child under the age of seven can be held accountable for criminal acts. Defence lawyers say that under common law in Florida a child of that age lacks the cognitive ability to commit a crime.

Nancy Jo Burch is accused of striking another girl with a stick, leaving her a bloody nose. They are neighbours and have long since patched up their differences, but their mothers failed to agree and prosecutors were reluctantly compelled to press the case.

Sergeant Larry Sikes, who was called in when the attack happened, said he was reluctant to take action. "A lot of times we try to get the parents to handle it and just kind of let it go. But they didn't want to do that."

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## 'CORONER TO STARS' SUSPENDED

From Our Correspondent, Los Angeles, March 26

Dr Thomas Noguchi, dubbed by many "the coroner to the stars", has been suspended for 30 days without pay from his \$65,000 (\$38,000-a-year job while an investigation takes place to see whether he should be dismissed for alleged mismanagement and misuse of his office.

Dr Noguchi has been criticized over the past few weeks because of the way he ran the coroner's office. The number of pending allegations are of such seriousness that it is only fair to the public and fair to Dr Noguchi that he be fully investigated, Mr Mike Antonovich, who oversees the coroner's department, said.

The Japanese-born coroner is known throughout the world for his handling of autopsies on the deaths of a long list of famous people. In 1969 Dr Noguchi was missed but reinstated after a long and bitter battle. His suspension is likely to lead to another battle.

Dr Noguchi's lawyer who successfully fought for his reinstatement in 1969 said today: "This is going to make 1969 look like child's play."

The fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which has been postponed twice, opens tomorrow against a background of unprecedented economic, political and organizational problems, yet with the party stubbornly optimistic.

Disagreement over economic policy and the purge of old and corrupt party members appear to have been the main reasons for the delay in opening the congress, which was due to have been held last year.

The contrast with the last congress, in 1976, could scarcely be more marked. Then Vietnam had emerged from the war with the United States to many accolades and good wishes for its reconstruction and development; foreign aid was flowing in; the congress was the prospect of eventual resumption of diplomatic relations with Washington and the belief that

## Gandhi condemns research priorities

By Simon Scott Plummer

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, pressed concern last night at advanced countries' priorities in research and development.

She told the Science Policy Foundation, at the end of her five-day visit to Britain, that she was disappointed that nearly 60 per cent of research and development in these countries was military oriented and much of the remainder was directed towards problems of advanced economies, such as heart diseases and cancer.

Developing countries, by contrast, needed deeper knowledge of communicable diseases such as cholera and malaria, which carries sleeping sickness in North Africa; of the physiology of reproduction; of the chemistry of soils with low moisture and the plants which could thrive.

A limited alliance with the Congress (I) (Mrs Gandhi's party) has been the theme of speeches by many Communist Party of India members.

The resolution passed unanimously at the congress says the twelfth congress of the CPI fully supports the policy of non-alignment and anti-imperialist friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, defence of India's sovereignty, independence and integrity, and of solidarity with the national liberation movements and the anti-imperialist struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism and Zionism, pursued by Mrs Gandhi.

He explained at a press conference that now that the first phase of the policy of change had been completed through nationalization and decentralization, and the second through a vast number of social measures, the third phase was to apply them.

It was another phase. Although he refused to get involved in a discussion as to whether this meant a pause or not in reforms, it was implicit from what he said that the Government was now embarking on a policy of consolidation, save for the reform of television, and the extension of workers' rights in industry.

The rationale of government policy was to halt unemployment, the Prime Minister said. To do this, the government was planning a massive reflation in 1982 would be the year of investment. He would be having talks with employers soon about reducing production costs. Inflation was slowing down, and the franc would be defended.

There would also be more social progress which benefited millions and was a positive contribution to employment through reduction in working hours, sharing and early retirement. "Never since the Liberation has such a vast programme of social reforms been set in train," he said. It was up to employers and labour to discuss and implement them.

"The Government on the left does not impose change," he said. Although many people preferred the Government to the right, change will not come about if responsibility for it is not taken over by the social forces."

Belgian unions try to control workers' anger

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 26

There was only a muted response to the second general strike call by the socialist FGFB union against the Belgian Government's austerity programme. The steel towns of Liege and Charleroi, higher and the industry is threatened, were the most affected by the stoppage.

The Christian CSC union is making its protest against the Government measures more rowdy, where it hopes that at least 100,000 members will converge on Brussels for a march through the city centre.

## New phase of reform in France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 26

Because French socialist policy has so often been bedeviled by incoherence and muddle by the Opposition, and so often by incomprehension even from those for whose benefit it was pursued, M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, went out of his way today to emphasize the compelling logic of his majestic edifice.

This is something of which all Frenchmen, whether of the right or left, are appreciative, even if the right logic can lead to the wrong conclusions.

M. Mauroy took his cue from the large batch of social decrees approved in Cabinet yesterday, which have got a mixed reception from employers and unions.

He explained at a press conference that now that the first phase of the policy of change had been completed through nationalization and decentralization, and the second through a vast number of social measures, the third phase was to apply them.

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The Kurdish leader Masud Rajavi, leader of the People's Mujahidin guerrilla organization.

Dr Qasemlou hopes to return to Kurdistan (Iran) via undisclosed routes) within the next two weeks.

In an interview with The Times, Dr Qasemlou described his relations with the Iraqi Government as those of "good neighbours". He shared a common enemy, but the Iranian Kurds were not dependent on Iraqi support, he said. Their supplies reached them partly through Iraq, but they were smuggled in, he said officially. "Contraband has always been an important branch of the economy in Kurdistan."

His relations with Iraqi Kurdish groups fighting the Baath Regime were also good, he said, with the exception of the group led by the sons of General Barzani, which had been obliged to participate in an Iranian Government offensive against the Iranian Kurds last summer, a condition of being allowed to retain its bases and refugee camps in Iran.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Tanzania halts projects

Dar es Salaam. — Tanzania, plagued by an unprecedented economic crisis due to an extreme shortage of foreign exchange, has suspended all development projects proposed for next year.

President Nyerere, announcing the move in Dodoma, said policies during the 1982-83 fiscal year would be aimed at consolidating and rehabilitating existing projects to enable the country to fight off the widespread scarcity of goods and services.

It would be economically unwise to initiate projects when key industries were operating below capacity, he said. The little foreign currency the country would be used to pay for parts and other essentials.

Queen to hand over constitution

Ottawa. — The Queen will visit Canada from April 15 to 18 to hand over the new constitution.

She will attend a ceremony in the Senate chamber to mark the occasion, and will sign a proclamation bringing into force the 1982 Canada Act, which incorporates the constitution.

Unita rejects repatriation

Lisbon. — Zambia's intention to repatriate 9,000 refugees to neighbouring Angola would endanger many of them, the angolans guerrilla movement Unita said.

Unita said all the refugees were members of the guerrilla group and many had been well-known militants. Zambia has said it will repatriate the refugees from Maheba camp near Solwezi.

Argentina aids 'invaders'

London. — More stores have been landed by Argentinean Navy for the 12 so-called invaders on South Georgia, part of the disputed Falkland Islands, Whitehall disclosed.

As the Royal Navy's ice patrol ship HMS Endurance awaits orders over the heave ho on South Georgia, it is believed that the 12 scrap workers, stripping metal from old whaling factories, are digging in for a long stay.

Singapore may host Asian news agency

Hongkong. — A new Third World news agency is expected to be set up in Singapore, under the sponsorship of the Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of Ismaili Muslims (Richard Hughes writes). The agency had hoped to provide the news agency's head office, but Singapore's communication facilities are believed to be more effective and less crowded than Hongkong's.

Cannon stolen

Bonn. — The barrel of a rapid fire anti-aircraft gun was stolen from a train in the North Sea port of Emden. The cannon was in a sealed goods wagon in a railway yard when it was dismantled by an expert.

Rubik championship

Budapest. — The first Rubik cube world championship will be held here on June 5. National champions from 30 countries have been invited to compete in the world's fastest time to do the cube.

Vietnam looks back to five squandered years

From David Watts, Singapore, March 26

The fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which has been postponed twice, opens tomorrow against a background of unprecedented economic, political and organizational problems, yet with the party stubbornly optimistic.

Disagreement over economic policy and the purge of old and corrupt party members appear to have been the main reasons for the delay in opening the congress, which was due to have been held last year.

The contrast with the last congress, in 1976, could scarcely be more marked. Then Vietnam had emerged from the war with the United States to many accolades and good wishes for its reconstruction and development; foreign aid was flowing in; the congress was the prospect of eventual resumption of diplomatic relations with Washington and the belief that

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After the Hillhead euphoria, tough questions for the SDP Liberal Alliance

# Good for the Alliance, better for Labour

by Ivor Crewe

Of the four by-elections in Great Britain since the launch of the Social Democratic Party, Hillhead is by far the trickiest to assess. Compared with the polls 10 days ago, Mr Jenkins's victory seems impressive. Compared with the assumption shared by the media and the SDP's electoral advisers in January that professional-cum-academic Hillhead was natural SDP territory, a "silver seat" in Alliance language, the 6 per cent majority looks less spectacular.

Moreover, interpretation of the result is complicated by the Scottish National Party, and also by the fact that, setting aside nationalist support, the Labour Party in Scotland has consistently appeared in the polls to be more durable, and the Alliance less alluring, than in England. The bare statistics of the Hillhead result are, therefore, easy to misinterpret.

To the naked eye the Alliance's bandwagon continued to roll, but more slowly. Its 33 per cent share of the vote was well down on Warrington (42 per cent), Croydon, NW (40 per cent) and Crosby (49 per cent). The swings to the Alliance from the Conservatives (16.8 per cent) and from Labour (13.8 per cent) were certainly substantial by post-war standards, but well below those recorded in the three 1981 contests (see table). Whatever its historical significance may be, it was not a by-election for the psephological record books.

Examination of desertion rates from the two main parties, however, does point to one consistent feature of the Alliance's advance (see the right hand columns of the table). Roughly a third of the 1979 Conservative vote appears to be winnable by the Alliance (unless it is subject to a tactical squeeze in the Warrington, in which case the proportion is higher); roughly a fifth of the traditional, heavy industrial, working-class Labour vote — of the kind found in Warrington and the shipyard enclaves of Hillhead — is also winnable by the Alliance.

The short-term electoral implications are worse for the Conservatives than Labour; but in the long-term it is surely the Labour Party, the official Opposition in a period of deep recession, which looks most vulnerable.

Under the psephologist's microscope, however, the Alliance's health appears a little more robust. First, one can add the 282 votes of the phoney Roy Jenkins, almost

**'On new constituency boundaries, a calculation on the Hillhead figures would produce a Parliament in which Labour was the largest party ... with the Alliance holding the balance'**

all of which were cast in error, to the real Roy Jenkins. That puts his vote up to 34 per cent. Secondly, if comparisons are to be made with English by-elections, a way must be found of dealing with the SNP's vote.

The simple method is to eliminate it, then re-percentage the votes of the remaining candidates. This would produce the "result": Alliance 38 per cent, Conservative 30 per cent, Labour 30 per cent, others 2 per cent. But this procedure assumes that in the absence of their own candidate, Nationalists would distribute their vote as the rest of the electorate did.

A System Three survey in early March, which asked voters to state their second preferences, cast doubt on this, indicating that without a candidate, one in four Nationalists would have abstained and the rest would have voted Alliance, Labour and Conservative in the ratio of 7 to 4 to 1. If these figures are applied, the Hillhead "result" would have been: Alliance 40 per cent, Labour 30 per cent, Conservative 28 per cent, others 2 per cent.

Thus the effect of the SNP vote was to deprive Labour of second place (but not victory, as some have suggested), and to make the similar levels of support obtained by the Alliance in Warrington, Croydon and Hillhead.

To project an election result from these figures, however, the estimates must incorporate two additional factors.

On the one hand, the Liberals have always been relatively strong in Hillhead compared with elsewhere in Scotland; on the other, polls have shown throughout the last year that support for the Alliance, even after adjusting for the SNP, is 3 to 4 per cent lower in Scotland than in Britain as a whole.

The final, overall calculation on the Hillhead figures suggests that it is in fact the equivalent of a vote in Britain as a whole of 38 per

cent Alliance, 31 per cent Labour, 26 per cent Conservative, 5 per cent others. On new constituency boundaries this would produce a Parliament in which Labour was the largest party (284 seats — more than it has now), the Alliance hold the balance (248 seats) and the Conservatives were reduced to a rump of 78 — a fine reminder of the anomalies produced by the first-past-the-post electoral system when three parties are in almost equal contention.

The result was deceptive in two other ways. First, it was not quite the setback for the nationalists that it seems. True, the SNP lost its deposit, and could only improve on its 1979 performance by 1 per cent. True, the picture was very different under the 1970-74 Conservative government, when by-elections anticipated the nationalist breakthrough in the two 1974 elections.

In the November 1973 by-election at Edinburgh North, for example, which closely resembles Hillhead in its social and political make-up, the SNP picked up 19 per cent of the vote at its first attempt; and in Dundee East and Glasgow Govan, where it was competing against all three parties, its vote averaged 38 per cent. Clearly the standard-bearer against two big parties is now the Alliance.

None the less, coupled with recent Scottish polls and local authority by-elections, the Hillhead result suggests that the nationalists' 17 per cent vote in 1979 was a bed-rock.

That level of support is sufficient to ensure the SNP some parliamentary representation. Indeed, the Conservative vote has only to slip by the amount in Hillhead for the SNP to regain the seven rural Conservative seats that it narrowly won in 1974 and



Jenkins: doubts behind the victory salute

equally narrowly lost in 1979. Applied to the rest of Scotland the Hillhead swings would win almost as many seats for the nationalists as they would for the Alliance. The SNP will not disappear; it broke the mould of Scottish politics a decade ago.

The other deceptive statistic was turnout. At 76 per cent, it was fractionally higher than in the general election, and much higher than in a normal British by-election. But the figure is less impressive than it seems. Scottish by-election turnouts are generally higher than elsewhere in Britain; moreover, the Hillhead figure was lower than for previous by-elections in Glasgow, Pollok, Ayrshire, South and Rox-

burgh fought on a March register and when the contest was between only two or three parties. In Hillhead there were four established parties and eight candidates.

The electorate was bombarded with leaflets, pursued by posters and submerged by media coverage. Yet on a sunny spring day about a fifth of the electorate was unwilling to vote. Perhaps there is a mould of indifference and cynicism still to be broken.

The author is co-director of the British Election Study and director of the SSRC Survey Archive, both at the University of Essex.

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## WHERE THE ALLIANCE VOTES HAVE COME FROM

WHERE THE ALTERNATIVE VOTES HAVE COME FROM							
	% change from general election			% swing from Con. to SDP-Lib	% swing from Lab to SDP-Lib	proportion of 1979* vote lost at by-election	
	Con	Lab	SDP/Lib			Con.	Lab
Warrington (July 16, 1981)	-21.7	-13.2	+33.3	27.5	23.3	75.3	21.4
Croydon NW (October 12, 1981)	-18.9	-14.1	+29.5	24.2	21.8	38.3	35.2
Crosby (November 26, 1981)	-17.2	-15.9	+33.9	25.6	24.9	30.2	62.6
Glasgow, Hillhead (March 25, 1982)	-14.5	-8.5	+19	16.8	13.8	35.3	25.9

\* After adjusting for change in turn-out

# And now could we have some policies?

by Geoffrey Smith

**'The Alliance will never make the breakthrough at a general election if it appears as no more than the vehicle for protest'**

There is no substitute for victory in politics. If Mr Jenkins had lost by even a handful of votes at Hillhead the disaster for the SDP-Liberal Alliance could not have been explained away by any psychological artistry. He would not have been eligible to become the parliamentary leader of the SDP; there would have been no readily accepted leader of the Alliance; and a psychological blow would have been suffered just when the Alliance was losing momentum in the country as a whole. Defeat would have strengthened the impression that the whole Alliance phenomenon was no more than a spectacular version of a mid-term Liberal revival.

But now that Mr Jenkins has won by a comfortable margin it would be foolish to try to explain away his triumph. It is true that it owed much to his personality. It was noticeable going round the doorsteps with Mrs Jenkins how many people told her with pride that they had met her husband. He was the celebrity of the campaign. He was also rather more suited to Hillhead than was appreciated by those who made the obvious criticism of a metropolitan Welshman standing for a Scottish constituency — a serious, even fastidious, candidate for unusually serious voters.

This was illustrated by the most bizarre episode of the campaign when the local housing association arranged for each of the candidates in turn to visit a 90-year-old man living in bad conditions on the second floor of a tenement. We all of us — journalists, television producers, camera crews and radio reporters — crowded into a small room alongside the camera to watch each candidate take the chair by the old man for the allotted time of televised compassion. Everyone was a bit embarrassed: politicians, broadcasters and journalists alike. Was this not really rather inhuman exploitation? The occasion was redeemed only by the fact that one person was thoroughly enjoying it: the old man was having the time of his life.

"Is that the end of them?" he asked with evident disappointment as the last candidate departed. But it was Mr Jenkins's credit that he was more embarrassed than any of the other candidates. His distaste for showbiz politics suited the mood of this electorate.

The Alliance will not often be able to field a candidate of the calibre of Roy Jenkins.

But neither will it anywhere in England have to face the competition of a Nationalist for the protest vote. Much of the increased strength of the SDP in the closing days of the campaign can be attributed to its success in securing the Nationalist support. If the Nationalist had done as well in the election itself as he was doing in the opinion polls a week ago it is hard to believe that Mr Jenkins could have done more than squeak home. But this is a complicated factor that the Alliance will not face outside Scotland and Wales.

So this is a victory with both practical and psychological consequences. The psychological aspect is of tremendous importance for a new political formation in two respects. How well it does will depend a great deal upon how we perceive it. It will do well if it is not seen to waste votes at a general election on parties that seem to stand little chance of forming, or at least taking part in, a government. But the more the Alliance appears to be a serious contender for office the more rigorously will its policies be scrutinized.

The Alliance has come a long way so far on a minimum of policies. This reticence on policy has come about partly because the Social Democrats have simply not had time to define their positions in more than broad outline. But much of it is deliberate. They know that too much policy is a positive disadvantage for attracting the protest vote: if you are not careful the voters will start to protest against your policy as well as against the other parties' performance. The Alliance leaders have also seen too many governments strangled in office by the commitments they acquired in opposition. They do not believe in programmatic politics.

But it is always possible, in politics as in other activities, to take self-denial a bit too far. Mr Jo Grimond is fond of saying that it is not necessary for a political party to have a policy for

everything from dog licences to world government. Put like that, who could disagree with him? But between these two fascinating areas of speculation there are one or two practical questions to which voters are liable to want answers from parties that aspire to form a government.

This will present the Alliance leaders with a delicate test of judgment. They will not want to tie their hands or to present their opponents with too inviting a target. They will still hope to win the protest vote. But the Alliance will never make the breakthrough that it seeks at a general election if it appears as no more than the most comfortable vehicle for protest. It must therefore give a sufficient indication of what it would do in order to be credible as a prospective government.

In particular it will have to show that its ideas have been thought through, that the critical areas of housing policy and decentralization. Even after the serious campaigning of Hillhead, that is by no means clear. The Alliance will find it all the harder to strike the right balance on policy commitments because there is a fundamental contradiction in the nature of its support which becomes more evident the more one sees the reactions of individual voters to very different circumstances. There are many who are attracted to the Alliance as the sensible grouping in between, neither Thatcherite Conservative nor Bennite Labour. The Alliance appeals to these voters because of what it would not do: it offers them the prospect of practical, realistic government, avoiding the extremist errors of other parties.

But there are others who look to the Alliance for more radical solutions. "We'll give them a chance," these voters say, on the doorstep which means that they are looking for a miracle cure. Whereas the first type of supporter is seeking stability, the second is demanding change. Will it be possible for the Alliance to produce policies to satisfy the one without alarming the other?

At some stage, unless it is very lucky, the Alliance is likely to experience some difficulty in balancing these conflicting expectations. But for the time being it may reasonably hope to ride on the momentum of Hillhead. It has shown that it can not only take self-denial a bit too far. Mr Jo Grimond is fond of saying that it is not necessary for a political party to have a policy for

Philip Howard, ex-butler, studies a fellow professional

## Dash it, sir, a man must not serve and tell

Stanley Ager has broken the first unwritten rule of the butler's profession by betraying the confidences of those whom he has served. It was the first thing that they taught those of us who took temporary employment as butlers when *The Times* was closed for most of 1978.

A butler has a confidential relationship with his employers, like that of a doctor or a priest. He must never repeat, far less publish, anything that he hears. Above Stairs, I suppose that my finest hour as temporary butler was to have the honour of serving a champagne reception for 90 gynaecologists and the Queen. I saw things behind the scenes on that occasion that the resting back in me itched to publish. But Noblesse Oblige. The old lips are sealed.

As the sage Claudian happily put it 16 centuries ago: *Humanum curare genus quis terminus unquam praescripsit?* What boundary ever set limits to the service of a butler?

Of course, we gentlemen's gentlemen write character reports on our employers in the members' log-book of the Junior Gynae Club, and highly entertaining, not to say sensational, some of them are. But they remain strictly confidential, locked in the big leather-bound book by the Secretary's key. Only members of the club contemplating taking a position are allowed to inspect what one might describe as the dirty linen of their potential employers.

And now this boulder Stanley Ager has broken the rules and spilled the beans. He has been in service since 1922 to some of the noblest families in the land, finishing his career as butler to the second and third Lord's St. Levan. And here he is publishing a little book that gives away the secrets of the ministerial profession on such trivia as the right way to brush a felt hat, and the correct way to pack clothing (he favours tissue paper; I have always found that old linen napkins give more satisfaction).

It may be undignified to publish such stuff, but that does not matter greatly. They seem to have been remarkably slapdash about their shoe and leather care at St

Michael's Mount; it would not have done for — O, apostrophe, Howard. And his advice on opening champagne bottles, though perfectly sound, is impractically elaborate when 900 thirsty gynaecologists and Her Majesty are waiting with their tongues hanging out. What you need then is strong fingers and a pair of stout pliers. One of the gynaecologists sent me a pair of pincers of his profession after I had torn my thumb and forefinger to bleeding ribbons opening hundreds of bottles.

What matters greatly is that this Ager sees no need to divulge anecdotes and tit-bits about the eminent people (some of the highest names in the land) whom he has served; stories of a sort that I would not allow the junior servants to tell among themselves even in the privacy of any butler's pantry of which I was in charge. Stories of the Princess Royal walking like a train to give her escorting policeman the slip, or Mrs Vanderbilt demanding receipts for her tips (not exactly generous, one might say, since we are being indiscreet to bleed the Queen's informality on tea-time visits to her friends may have a vulgar fascination for the giddy-minded. But they can only weaken the reverence for the upper classes that is the cement of society, and undermine confidence in the courtier professions.

Ager disgracefully owns up to how he would get his own back on a guest of whom he disapproved. He would weaken a couple of stitches in the instep of his shoe by half-cutting them with a razor blade, so that a couple of weeks later the sole of his shoe would hang off. He would turn his kid gloves

inside out after taking the coat of some gilded youth, before slipping them back in his pocket. "It's an awful job to right those kid gloves when they are inside out — and it's certainly not easy for a young man to do when going out with a young lady in a hurry."

On one occasion "a particularly tricky gentleman" left some lovely shaving cream behind. All the staff dipped into it; but the man returned unexpectedly. So Ager topped it up with soda, knowing that this would irritate his skin. "Sure enough, when he came down to breakfast the next morning, his chin was covered with pimples."

Revelations such as these destroy the mutual confidence on which the butler-master relationship depends. Of course Ager gets some things right. He has, after all, been in service for more than half this century. I thought that the chapter on how to iron a newspaper was particularly thoughtful, though I disagree with Ager's assertion that "only the better newspapers, such as *The Times* and *The Financial Times*, were read in the drawing room." We used to keep them in the butler's pantry.

In my experience, *The Sun* and the *Daily Mail*, with, of course, *Courier*, *Life* and *Horse and Hound*, are quite demanding enough reading for the drawing room. Ager has been a country member of the Junior Gynae Club since before the war, paying occasional visits when the family came up to town from the West Country. A bespectacled, severe-looking man, he has the presence of a butler, but clearly he lacks the essential gravitas. His unfortunate book has caused great pain and scandal in the butlering profession.

My old friend, Reginald Jeaves, and I have put down a motion of censure for the next committee meeting of the Gynae Club. I am afraid that extreme measures are called for. There is no alternative to expulsion with dishonour, the crested buttons being ceremonially snipped off in a hollow square of footmen and hall boys.

The Butler's Guide to Clothes Care, Managing the Table, Running the Home and Other Graces, by Stanley Ager and Lord St. Aubyn (Papermac, £3.95).

## Dangers for a long-distance youngster

Cries of "unfair" went up this week when an 11-year-old girl, Cheryl Page, was refused permission to run in future marathons after finishing one at Winchester in four hours 48 minutes. The Amateur Athletic Association was unmoved by the girl's what happens in the United States and on the Continent where "age group" long distance races are popular, it will not allow children to run in officially sanctioned marathons.

An explosion of interest in the 26 miles 385 yards race has brought many problems. The accusation of anachronisms in the AAA rules on age limits are but the latest. "Fun runs" and unregulated marathons abound and the AAA knows that if parents think it reasonable for children to race over long distances, unofficial events will be found.

There is nothing new about young sportsmen and women succeeding at high level. A 16-year-old won the English long jump title in 1873, but the advent of the jogging boom in America led to events for young competitors with nine-year-olds being credited with "world marathon records" and even a four-year-old being timed over a full marathon course.

Mel Barry, a national event coach for marathon running and a prodigious long distance runner, was horrified at the prospect of parents joining the marathon bandwagon in Britain by encouraging children to compete.

They are tired out could be overcome by the fear of adult reactions. At present the longest competitive race for 11-year-olds is 1,500 metres and I want it to stay that way. I will never recommend to the AAA or British board the fact that one person has run marathons or even mini-marathons.

Children under ten are known to run up to 100 miles a week in the United States. They risk all the usual injuries brought on by excessive physical stress. Young baseball pitchers who practise for hours do lasting damage to arm and shoulder muscles and doctors are now treating young runners for Achilles tendon trouble, back problems and even stress fractures.

Constant jarring, caused by running on roads without the proper footwear, can also cause kidney damage and pelvic and spinal injuries. The International Olympic Committee has recently studied the ethical problem of children in sport, partly as a result of Eastern block countries producing adolescent gymnastics champions, but mainly because of rumours concerning injuries in training and the use of drugs.

The IOC leave individual sports to decide on minimum ages for competition, which in the case of gymnastics is now 15. There is no minimum age restriction for children doing basic gymnastics at local level in Britain.

While the gravest rumours concern crippling injuries suffered by children in the Soviet Union and East Germany, last year a north London club was summoned to the British Amateur Gymnastics Association to explain why several members had been hurt.

Duncan Goodhew, the Olympic swimming champion, puts forward the theory that there are two ways to sporting success: "brainwashing or forming a philosophy." He said: "When you are young you take things at surface value. If a



Eleven-year-old Cheryl with her father, Major Brian Page: is she too young for the marathon?

coach says this is the right way for you to get a world record, a lot of times you believe it.

"But at 15 and 16 you start reasoning. If the coach says the same thing you say: 'who, me, a world record holder?' and you think about all the others trying to do the same thing."

Goodhew was disturbed by the idea of youngsters running for miles on roads and though not an apologist for doping parents who pushed children into hours of training after they had ceased to enjoy the sport, he felt swimming was always less hazardous than exercise involving abnormal twisting and turning.

He pointed out that swimming champions now tended to be older and were retiring later.

While running a marathon and the necessary training may merely shorten the competitive life of a very young athlete and almost certainly cost him success later, drugs remain the most serious threat. Although the only evidence so far put forward in Britain, involving a 13-year-old weightlifter, was not substantiated, Professor Arnold Beckett, head of the Chelsea College Drug Control Centre, is convinced that drugs are being given to young people in sport.

When an East German athlete, Renate Neufeld, defected to the West she claimed at 17 she was told to take tablets which proved to be anabolic steroids.

Norman Fox

## The risks they run

**JOINTS**  
● Excessive running, particularly on hard surfaces, may give rise to osteoarthritis in the knees and hips in middle age.  
● Cartilages in the knee are easily damaged by excessive twisting.  
● Young joints may be permanently damaged if their suppleness is exploited by gymnastics.

**BONES**  
● The neck, as well as being damaged by rough sports such as rugby and wrestling, can also be injured in tennis or golf by a poorly coordinated serve or swing.  
● Excessive running on hard surfaces jars the spine. Minor injuries can occur and spine can be affected by constant stress.  
● Runners develop little stress fractures in the bones of the foot, which are badly fitted shoes are liable to hammer toes and bunions.  
● Stress fractures may occur in the small bones of the foot (metatarsals) and may occasionally in the smaller of the two leg bones (fibula).  
● The ball of the foot may collapse (police man's foot).

**SOFT TISSUE**  
● Last arm and stomach muscles may be strained or torn.  
● Excessive exercise in a young person (particularly swimmers and weightlifters) can overdevelop certain groups of muscles which may look unattractive and be replaced by fat at a later age when less exercise is taken.  
● Over exercise can damage the Achilles tendon.  
● Tennis elbow and focus of inflammation of the tendon sheaths may follow repetitive exercise.  
● Inflammation of the ligament tissue underneath the heel.

**OTHER**  
● Gynaecologically, hyperactivity and hyperkalemia are often related to the symptoms of anorexia nervosa and bulimia. In young girls, puberty is often delayed. Even if a very thin patient puts on the appropriate amount of weight, ovulation may not recur at a high level of exercise.  
● Sudden death can often expose unsuspected heart disease.  
● Latent epilepsy may be uncovered by excessive exercise.  
● A type of asthma may be induced by exercise.

P.O. Box 7

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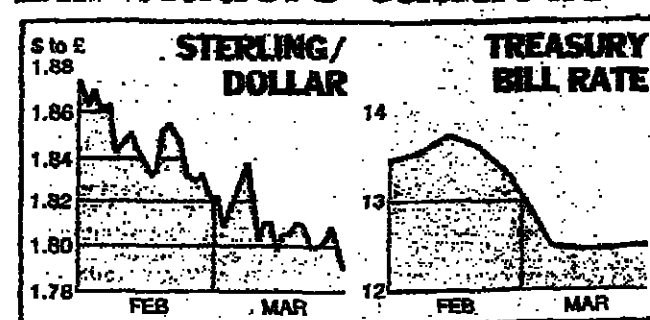
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## BUSINESS NEWS

## Bill bidders cautious



Bidders for Treasury bills continued to take a cautious line on interest rates at yesterday's weekly Treasury bill tender. The average rate of discount at which three-month bills were allotted rose marginally from 12.48 to 12.51 per cent. In the money markets period rates were also slightly firmer, partly in response to the downward pressure on sterling against the dollar.

## Belfast firm wins China order

The Belfast petro-chemical engineers, Irish Bridge, has won a contract for a Chinese government offshore oil drilling programme in the Yellow Sea. The initial £210m contract will be multiplied if it runs for five years. The deal was announced in Belfast yesterday by Irish Bridge chairman, Mr Ronald Knowles, who said that it would employ up to 150 people, the first of whom will be sent to China within six months.

## Lagos may ease import curb

The Nigerian Central Bank's ban on the processing of applications for foreign exchange and letters of credit is expected to continue for about four weeks, banking sources said in Lagos. The ban might be lifted within two weeks for essential imports, they added. Meanwhile, existing approvals for foreign exchange and letters of credit are expected to be honoured.

## Maxwell buying Arnold

Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press is buying E J Arnold & Son, Leeds-based family printing group whose chairman is Professor Roland Smith, for an undisclosed sum. Shareholders representing 51 per cent of the ordinary shares and 92 per cent of the preference shares have irrevocably accepted the offer. The deal follows last month's attack on Professor Smith by members of the Arnold family. He earns £11,000 a year as chairman of the educational publishers, and is also the £50,000-a-year part-time chairman of the Harrods group.

## Luxembourg and Belgium heal rift

Belgium and Luxembourg have agreed to reinforce their monetary association, defusing for the time being their dispute over Belgium's recent currency devaluation. But in talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries last night, Luxembourg failed to win reforms in terms of the 60-year-old monetary partnership.

## Stylus departure

Mr David Garner, senior partner with the former stockbroker Halliday, Simpson, has resigned as chairman and director of Diamond Stylus. Mr Garner, who was secretary of the Lancashire-based stylus maker, refused to comment last night on the sudden departure.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## Leaders shed up to 6p

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.7 down 2.2  
FT 100 68.69 down 0.22  
FT all share 323.0 down 1.02  
Bargains 22,902

The last account of the financial year ended on a dull note with a lack of investment buying pushing the FT index down 4.7 in the afternoon but in after hours there was a slight rally and it closed down 2.2 at 557.7, a fall on the account of 8.2.

Interest centred on special situations with Federated Land improving on the increased offer from BP Kent but ending unchanged at 145p. BP Kent was 1p easier at 69p.

Most leading shares showed falls ranging from 5p to 30p, with a slight rally in after hours. The FT 100 fell 0.22 to 68.69, and the FT all share 323.0 down 1.02.

Unigate shed 6p to 91p after bearish comments from some brokers on the meat products division. After a healthy 38 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £20.1m at the half, way stage, estimates for the full year have been trimmed to around £40m.

Metal Box was out of favour, 12p off at 162p, after announcing factory closures and 200 redundancies.

Hentys dipped 1p to 107p as Mr Gordon Chandler, chairman, warned that a recovery in demand would not offset losses in January and February caused by the severe weather. Recovery prospects were more likely to show through in 1982-83 rather than in the current year.

Habitat-Mothercare was 2p off at 130p ahead of the first figures from the enlarged group, while elsewhere in stores Woodworth was 1p easier at 50p, with a line of 1m shares on offer.

Auctioneer Sotheby soared 38p to 353p, on renewed bid from the enlarged group, while elsewhere in stores Woodworth was 1p easier at 50p, with a line of 1m shares on offer.

Reflection on figures earlier this week left Cambridge Electronic Industries 6p better while Babcock was 1p harder at 98p in anticipation of figures next week.

There were falls among leading banks and insurance but there were a few rises in oils, led by BP up 6p to 332p.

Cable was generally quiet after a small rally and slipped back with long dates closing up to 2% off, but there were isolated gains of up to 2% in low coupon short dated issues.

After recovering from a pre-tax loss of £27.54m to a loss of £37.70m, Vothel Carpet shares slipped from 6p to 4p. The Dublin-based group warns that the first quarter of 1982 shows the serious deterioration in the market, and it does not foresee a return to profits in the current year.

Equity turnover on March 25 was £141.32m (20,162 bargains).

Garth David

Garth David

Garth David

## Dollar gains on money supply fears

By Frances Williams

The dollar made fresh gains on international currency markets yesterday as fears grew that rapid monetary growth in the United States could drive up interest rates over the coming weeks.

The pound, which has held up well against the strengthening dollar in recent days, suffered a sharp reversal in early trading. It fell to a low of \$1.7620 at one stage before recovering to close in London at \$1.7905, down 85 points on the day and the lowest level since late September.

The markets were quiet but nervous ahead of the release last night of the latest American weekly money supply figures. To get back on target these should show a fall but many analysts were predicting a rise of up to \$3,000m. These immediate worries have been overlaid by fears that the money supply will increase rapidly in April as it has done in previous years because of tax rebates and social security payments.

The prospect that the Federal Reserve Board may be obliged to tighten credit policy to contain monetary growth, thereby driving up interest rates, has led to rising Eurodollar deposit rates and a strengthening dollar.

Dealers interpreted sterling's fall as an adjustment to a more sensible parity against Continental currencies, notably the Deutschmark, which have been dragged down by the weakness of the French franc.

The pound ended London trading at DM4.2850 compared with DM4.31 on Thursday. Its trade-weighted index against a basket of leading currencies dropped 0.5 to 90.9.

Dealers did not detect any Bank of England intervention to steady the pound yesterday morning, pointing out that it remains relatively strong against Continental currencies compared with six months ago when it last fell below \$1.80. It was then trading at around DM4.15 while its effective exchange rate index was below 87.

The Government is widely believed to be pursuing an informal exchange rate target of about 90 to 92 for the index, rather than a dollar target, so the fall against the dollar may not concern it unduly.

Trading within the European Monetary System was calmer yesterday as fears of an immediate realignment faded. The French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Mauroy, said the other EMS member governments had told France they believed that a new parity adjustment would be "absurd". But the market still considers a realignment inevitable in the not too distant future.

The French franc was trading well above its EMS floor against the strongest currency, the Deutschmark, while the Belgian franc — also a candidate for devaluation — took its place as the weakest member.

## Finance Bill

## Complications set in to capital gains tax

By Our Economics Staff

Provisions for indexing capital gains tax published in the Finance Bill yesterday are extremely complicated and new computer programming and paperwork are likely to be immense.

At present shares held in the same company are "pooled" and treated as having been acquired at an average price.

Because indexation does not apply for the first year of ownership, it will not be possible to retain the pooling rule for acquisition on or after April 6. Shares acquired after this date will be subject to new identification rules.

Under these, disposals will be considered in chronological order. On each disposal, shares will be identified first with shares acquired in the previous 12 months, on first in, first out basis; and next with shares acquired more than 12 months before disposal, on a last in, first out basis.

Any tax liability on disposals in 1981/82 will not be affected, says the revenue. But there is no straightforward way of applying the 12-month waiting period to acquisitions of pooled shares in that year.

The general effect is to treat part of the April 1982 holding as acquired, for indexation purposes, during 1981/82.

In addition, where there is no such excess but in the period from 1981-82 to the end of 1981-82, the share pool, or part of it, has been disposed of and replaced by fresh shares, these are to be treated as acquired on the replacement date.

Both companies have been sharing the 500,000 batteries a year business and the loss of such a contract will almost certainly lead to redundancies among the 700 workers at Chloride's Dagenham factory.

BL's purchasing strategy is now geared to single sourcing of volume components to obtain more competitive prices. The improvement in labour relations at suppliers' factories over recent years has removed the need for the protection of a second supplier. In practice, no second supplier can step into the breach in time to prevent assembly lines stopping.

Chloride said last night. We believe the decision went against us because Lucas' quotation was linked to the pricing policy covering a complete package of electrical equipment. If this is the case, it appears to us to be unfair competition and we are seeking advice to decide whether we have any legal redress. No one likes to lose an order in such a highly competitive

market. The loss of this contract will have an impact on our automotive battery business.

Lucas said: "We strongly refute any suggestion that there is a commercial link between battery prices and any of our other electrical components. Somebody had to win and we are naturally delighted that it was us. It will help to protect the 930 jobs at our Formans Road, Birmingham, battery factory where some redundancies were a distinct possibility."

A BL spokesman said: "We gave Lucas the business because they manufacture a complete range of electrical parts for cars, and there are advantages in dealing with someone manufacturing the whole package instead of one part. But the link is technical and not financial. There are very significant savings to be made in single sourcing. In this way, we intend to get every penny possible."

Lucas is also preparing an appeal to the British and French governments for financial assistance to develop a new range of lightweight electrical components and to produce them in extensively automated factories in both countries.

## Packaging group to close three plants

## Metal Box cuts 1,200 jobs

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Metal Box, Europe's largest packaging group, yesterday announced that it would cut a further 1,200 jobs and close three of its plants in the latest phase of a rationalisation programme.

The company is closing a food can factory at Leicester, a plant producing beverage cans at Westborough, Greater Manchester, and a central heating radiator plant at Monmouth. All the closures are expected to be completed by early summer.

Over the past 20 months the company has been forced to carry out extensive surgery involving plant closures and about 7,000 redundancies.

In a statement the company said that the cost of the latest closures and the continuing rationalisation which had been implemented over the past year would be charged as extraordinary items in the financial year to the end of this month, and the overall cost was expected to be about £21m.

Mr Denis Allport, the chairman, whose remuneration rose by almost 50 per cent in 1981 from £34,000 to £57,000, at the half year in November announced an improved half time dividend of 7.2p gross and said this

reflected the company's view of prospects. But yesterday the company said the improvement in trading which had been expected six months ago in the United Kingdom market had not materialized and pre-tax profits in the six months to the end of this month were not expected to differ materially from the £18.7m recorded in the first half.

The Leicester and Westborough plants form part of the company's open top division which manufactures food and beverage cans at 11 factories and employs 6,700 people.

Earlier this year, the company announced that almost 400 jobs would be lost with the cuts affecting plants in south and east London and at Aintree, near Liverpool.

In 1980-81, the company, which is among the world's largest canning groups, suffered its worst year with pre-tax profits falling to £29m from £62.8m the previous year.

Metal Box's difficulties were compounded by the effects of recession and the decision by British Leyland to suspend its promotion programme which led to a 40 per cent fall in the United Kingdom central heating market.

Profit will not save CEGB chief

By Jonathan Davis

Mr Glyn England, who looks certain to lose his job as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, said yesterday that the CEGB was set to make an operating profit of about £32m in the financial year that ends in a few days. This will be £60m above the board's most recent forecast, and compares with an operating profit last year of £303m.

Mr England said that the profit was based on sales of 209 terawatt-hours, compared with a target of 212 terawatt-hours. It excludes interest charges, which are likely to turn the figures into an overall loss as they did last year.

This improved financial performance is unlikely to earn Mr England reappointment when his term as chairman expires in the next few weeks.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the energy Secretary, is expected to have decided to replace Mr England as soon as possible, although no successor has yet been announced.

At least one other of the board's five full-time members is thought to be on the verge of resignation. A serious danger of losing his job.

No fewer than four of the five have terms of office which expire between now and May, and no reappointment has yet been made, although an announcement is imminent. They include Mr Fred Bonner, the deputy chairman, and Mr Dennis Lomer, board member in charge of construction.

Mr England, who has consistently defended state industries against attacks from Government ministers, said that the board's thermal efficiency was expected to be 0.3 per cent above last year's record, saving £30m in costs.

Thermal efficiency is the efficiency with which coal or oil is converted to electricity.

The chairman also said that the CEGB had managed to hold its costs at about 12 per cent last year's levels, compared with a forecast of 17.7 per cent. Manpower had been reduced by 7 per cent, with the total salary bill rising by 2.7 per cent.

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## Crown Agents given new profit target

By Rupert Morris

The Crown Agents are to set clear financial targets for the next three years, and to repay £10m of Government debt, Mr Neil Martin, Minister for Overseas Development, said yesterday.

In a written Commons reply, Mr Martin said the Government was looking for a progressive improvement in the Crown Agents' financial performance, with a current cost operating surplus of 4 per cent of total gross income up to 1984. For 1985 the target would be a surplus of six per cent of gross income.

The Crown Agents should seek to achieve an increase of 2½ per cent per annum in real gross income per head of staff employed, he said.

Mr Martin said they would have to service their borrowing from the National Loans Fund at 40 per cent of the relevant NLF rates. In 1980

and 1981 the Crown Agents had been able to borrow at 20 per cent of NLF rates.

The new and much stricter financial regime has been introduced in accordance with the 1979 Crown Agents Act, which followed the scandal of the early 1970's when they lost £153m on the property markets. The Crown Agents, who provide commercial, financial and professional services to about 100 governments and more than 200 overseas public authorities, made a £2m profit before tax in 1980 the last fully audited year.

They hope to make about £240m from the sale of their Australian property interests, which include the Hilton Hotel in Sydney and office buildings and shopping complexes in Sydney and Melbourne.

The problems faced by Nigeria, whose oil sales are reported to have been halved in the last week after Opec's

agreement to try to hold oil prices at their existing levels, had been the subjects of urgent consultations between the organization's 13 member countries. Unless the companies changed their stance, Dr Oteiba said, "we will call for an extraordinary meeting immediately".

The implication is clearly that Opec is ready to consider further cuts in its efforts to defend the existing pricing structure, based around a reference price of \$34 a barrel. The Vienna meeting last weekend decided to place a new ceiling on Opec output of 17.5

million barrels a day, a third below what Opec was producing at the start of last year.

Oil industry sources in London confirmed that Nigerian oil sales have slumped from around 1.2 million barrels a day towards 600,000 since last weekend. It is clear that many oil companies have refused to take Nigerian crude at its present price of \$35.50 a barrel when North Sea oil — which which it is priced at \$31 a barrel.

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## Holmes a'Court groups censured

By Our Financial Staff

The Takeover Panel said yesterday that the two Australian companies engaged in the battle for Associated Communications Corporation (ACC) — Bell Group and TVW Enterprises — were "deserving of censure" over details of purchase of ACC shares by noon the day after the dealing date.

The panel said in its report that TVW, which like Bell is effectively run by Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, breached rule 1 of the City Takeover Code by failing to announce details of purchase of ACC shares by noon the day after the dealing date.

Bell Group broke rule 32 (1) by not making sure that it immediately announced a higher offer price for ACC's non-voting shares when it had bought shares above the then offer price of 85p.

It said: "These breaches were not in any sense deliberately made but it did reflect a culpable failure to ensure that the requirements of the code were being met."

"A direct consequence of this failure was that a false market, in the sense of a market denied information which should properly have been made available to it, did exist for an extended period of time."

The panel also criticized TVW's Australian stockbrokers, Potter Partners, who were given the London brokers who carried out the deals the impression that they were buying on their own account.

But TC Combs, the London stockbroker who acted for Potter, "cannot say Takeover Code, but we have given the London brokers who carried out the deals the impression that they were buying on their own account."

The panel said the Potter partner in London had been "largely unaware" of the contents of the City Takeover Code, and was "not sufficiently informed as to his responsibilities and obligations as a licensed dealer in securities."

Lombard North Central, the finance house subsidiary of NatWest is offering 13 per cent on fixed-rate deposits of one, two and three years, and 12 per cent for four and five years. Minimum investment £1,000.

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Denis Allport: rise in remuneration

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## FAMILY MONEY

### Unstable franc a boon to tourists

The fall in the French franc this week will cheer holiday-makers who have planned an Easter break in France. And it may be the influx of foreign currency during the tourist season which will save the franc from devaluation.

The franc is vulnerable because French inflation is running at a level well above that of most of its partners in the European Monetary System (EMS). What has happened to rock the franc is that French investors, aware that rising inflation usually brings about a fall in the currency, have been carrying out their traditional operations of taking their cash out of the country.

For the short-term it looks attractive to have money in the French franc — one-month rates have been as high as 50 per cent and overnight rates 75 per cent as the central bank fought against the speculators. (See family money market for current rates). Many banks in the foreign exchange market take the view that the central bank will be able to stave off a devaluation of the currency in the tourist season. Several million tourists buy French francs in the summer.

At some stage the French franc will probably have to devalue again. It was made more vulnerable when the Belgian franc devalued, because until then the Belgian currency was the weakest in the EMS. Exporters had become more reluctant to convert their dollars or Deutschmarks back to French francs, adding to the drain on the currency.



lan Ball, UDT's treasurer

## UDT's seven-day wonder

United Dominions Trust came back into the market this week with its highly successful Average Rate Deposit scheme — a seven day money fund which offers investors with £5,000 or more, whole-sale money market rates on their deposits.

Interest currently being offered by UDT is 13.375 per cent which compares reasonably well with the competition, Simco and Tyndall. Both these money funds currently offer slightly higher rates at 13.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively.

The original Average Rate Deposit scheme was so popular taking in over £150m that UDT had to close it to new investors last September. Remaining depositors in the old scheme which has since been run as a closed fund are being given the option of switching to the new Mark II version or taking their cash. The rate paid on the new Average Rate Deposit scheme is approximately 1 per cent less than on the old scheme.

The differential between the 10 per cent or 10.25 per cent offered by the high street banks on their seven-day deposit accounts, and the 13 per cent plus, available from the money funds, is sufficiently large for investors to defect from the banks in considerable numbers.

Most disgruntled will be small investors with the Trustee Savings Bank which now owns UDT. These savers are being paid between 7 and 10 per cent in most cases with a few TSBs like the Aberdeen, Birmingham and Channel Islands. Matching the money funds 13 per cent. The average balance on TSB investment accounts is only £883, so few small savers will be eligible to take advantage of the more generous rates available from the sister operation UDT.

Interest on the Average Rate Deposit scheme is calculated weekly and is based on the average of dealing rates for seven days notice funds in the local authority market during the preceding week. UDT offers 0.5 per cent below this rate which is effectively its management charge. It sounds complicated but all the investor needs to know is that historically the rate paid has beaten that offered by the banks for seven-day deposit by a considerable margin.

Indeed it has generally beaten the "grossed up" building society rate too. Money funds are particularly attractive to children and the elderly who pay little or no tax. Interest is paid without deduction of basic rate tax so there is no need to get involved in complicated claims for tax refunds.

UDT's fund pays interest at quarterly intervals and seven days' notice is required for withdrawals. Minimum deposit is £5,000. Both withdrawals and deposits must be for at least £1,000.

In some respects the schemes run by Simco, a subsidiary of the giant financial services group, Mercantile House, and Tyndall, the Bristol-based fund managers and licensed deposit takers, are more attractive.

Like UDT, both Simco and Tyndall's schemes are seven day notice accounts, but Simco's minimum investment is only £1,000 with additional deposits or withdrawals fixed at £500. Interest is paid half yearly or on total repayment of the deposit.

Simco also runs dollar funds on similar lines but here the minimum is much higher at £25,000. Tyndall requires a minimum initial investment of £2,500 and pays interest quarterly. In addition, account holders can have a cheque book. If you give seven days' notice of withdrawal there is no penalty, but using the cheque book facility, 7 days' interest will be deducted on the amount withdrawn from the day the cheque is received back at Tyndall's office. Given that the recipient of the cheque will probably sit on it for at least 24 hours before paying it into the bank, and allowing for

the three days it takes to clear a cheque, the loss of interest is usually minimal.

All three money funds have been in existence for several years now and it is surprising how slow the banks' customers have been to take advantage of this considerably more attractive opportunity.

Clearly many savers are simply unaware of the existence of the money funds, and do not realize what a raw deal they are getting from their bank.

There are still large numbers of non-taxpayers putting their money into building societies and they too would do much better with a money fund.

Reluctance to move might be attributable to straightforward apathy in some cases, but there may also be a genuine concern for security.

Investors need have no fears on this score. UDT is owned by the Trustee Savings Bank, Simco is part of a multi-million pound financial services group, Mercantile House, which is itself directly under the control of the Bank of England, and Tyndall, as a licensed deposit taking institution, is also supervised by the Bank. Further details are available from Simco, 01-236 0233, UDT, 01-623 3020 or Tyndall 0272 732241.

Lorna Bourke

## MONEY TALK

### Spa bond issue at 10.35%

Investors looking for a fixed-rate short-term investment will be pleased to see an issue of Leamington Spa Building Society's "Spa Bond". The new version will be available from April 1 and offers a return of 10.35 per cent over the 12-month term.

Most building society investments are variable rate accounts — the Spa Bond guarantees to pay the fixed rate of 10.35 per cent, net of basic rate tax. Building societies will be paying 8.75 per cent on ordinary share accounts from April 1.

### Trust at discount

Unit trusts at a discount? It sounds too good to be true but the Manchester firm of Charlotte House Financial Services is offering a 1 per cent discount on all purchases of unit trusts. It is simply rebating one per cent of the 3 per cent commission it is entitled to as a "qualified intermediary", recognised by the Unit Trust Association.

The rebate is paid in cash, within approximately 28 days of your purchase. Charlotte House expects you to make your own choice of unit trust, however, though it produces a monthly list of recommendations.

### Flexishares

Flexishares from Peterborough Building Society will be paying 10 per cent net of basic rate tax, even after the rate adjustment on April 1. Minimum investment is £2,000 and income can be taken monthly, a facility which 20 per cent of investors use. Withdrawals are available on 28 days notice.

### Payments cover

Housebuyers can insure against the financial consequences of redundancy through a scheme set up by the National Association of Estate Agents. For a premium of £39 the mortgage repayments will be made for a period of up to two years, in the event of the borrower being made redundant.

The cover lasts two years but can be renewed annually, provided there is no change in the original mortgage.

### Saturday service

Bristol & West Building Society is extending its facilities with 12-hour counter service, six days a week at its main Bristol banking hall.

Payments and withdrawals can be made from 9 am to 9 pm Monday to Saturday and there will also be a Saturday afternoon service for homebuyers who find difficulty getting to the branch during office hours. Staff will be on duty at Bristol & West's Broad Quay head office until 5 pm on Saturdays to deal with mortgage applications and advise on house purchase.

The opening hours are an experiment and there is as yet no commitment to extend the service to other branches.

Most building society offices open on Saturday mornings when banks are closed and the move by Bristol & West is yet another round in the battle between the banks and building societies for personal account customers.

### Growth bonds

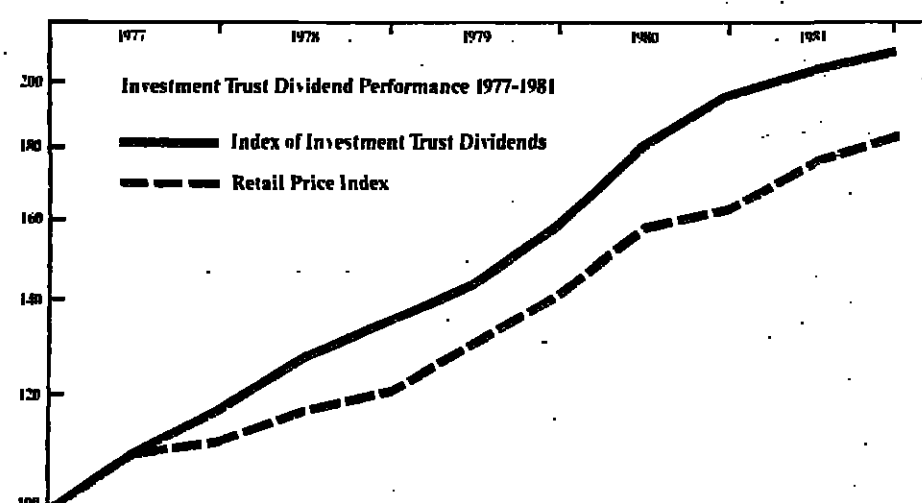
For basic rate taxpayers, there can be very little to better the 12 per cent net of basic rate tax being offered on two income and growth bonds from Manulife. Both are four-year fixed-term investments; one provides a guaranteed income of 12 per cent net of basic rate tax and the other guaranteed growth of 12 per cent.

Minimum investment is £1,000 and interest on the income bond is paid annually. The £1,000 growth bond will be worth £1,574 on redemption at the end of the four-year term.

Torin Douglas

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**THE ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANIES**



Antony Milford of Framlington: opportunities

## Framlington bets on a recovery

If past performance is anything to go by, the Recovery Trust launched this week by Framlington should be a runaway success. Framlington's track record as successful unit trust managers is impressive. Over seven years to December 31, 1981, Framlington's Capital Trust — the first of their stable of seven — came top of the general funds league table with a capital growth of 306 per cent.

Two years later Framlington set up an income trust which has done equally well, showing 177 per cent capital growth with an increase in income from £47.40 per £1,000 invested to £134.64 in 1981.

Units in Framlington's International Growth Fund have nearly quadrupled in value since its launch in October 1976 and Framlington's other trusts have turned in respectable profits.

The Recovery Trust comes on the market at what looks like the right time to take advantage of the turnaround in British industry. "There will be a lot of recovery opportunities over the next

few years," says Antony Milford, who is managing the trust.

"Some will be individual companies, others whole sectors emerging from recession. For Recovery Trust I hope to take advantage of both, for a good spread of shares with possibilities of exceptional growth."

Mr Milford makes it plain that he is looking for genuine recovery situations, not simply shares which happen to have fallen in price. "Virtually the whole of British manufacturing industry is in a recovery situation," he says, but the fund will have the freedom to invest overseas as well as in Britain.

He expects to be putting about 75 per cent of the fund into British shares with the balance going overseas — mainly in the United States in the short term. Recovery funds carry a greater risk than the volatile growth funds, but the potential rewards are commensurately higher. Antony Milford believes that a unit trust is the best route for small investors.

## Boarders repelled

The movement towards greater member participation in the affairs of building societies suffered a setback yesterday when several members who stood for election to the board of Nationwide Building Society were, once again, defeated.

Mr Paul Badley who has stood every year for some

time now came nearest to election with some 30,000 votes, less than half the votes for Sir Peter Trenc and Mr Eric Cessford, the two retiring directors who were both re-elected. Mr P. F. J. Punt who had made good use of the member's right to propose changes in the society's rules by tabling 21 resolutions, managed 20,000 votes.

## Breakfast table bid for accounts

The increasing competition for savings has reached the breakfast table with a scheme which could cost participating banks £12m.

In an attempt to encourage children to open savings accounts, three of the High Street banks have got together with Britain's biggest cereal manufacturer, Kellogg's, to offer children free cash in return for tokens cut from cornflakes packets.

At a time when, according to another food form popular with children, Birds Eye Wall's pocket money is being slashed, this might appear to be a hard offer to turn down.

The three banks — Barclays, Bank of Scotland and Allied Irish Banks — will pay children up to £5 if they open a savings account using the tokens provided. They match the amount with an equal sum of their own.

Underlying this outbreak of generosity is the Jesuitical belief that if a bank catches an account holder young enough he is theirs for life.

Since only 10 per cent of account holders change their bank, the chances are that a child who opens a savings account with one particular bank will continue to bank with it when he is an adult.

"We want to encourage young people to save at an early age," Barclay's head of marketing, Mr Ron Davies, said at a breakfast held to launch the scheme. "Competition for deposits between the banks, building societies and national savings is intense and this promotion will take us to families in their homes throughout the country."

The plan could conceivably cost the banks more than £12m since Kellogg's will be distributing more than 25 million Corn Flakes packets each carrying a token worth 50p. However, Kellogg's marketing director John Johnson expects about 100,000 people to respond,

which would put the banks' outlay at £500,000.

Johnson's estimate is based on the response to previous tie-ups with British Rail and the Post Office, during which free rail tokens and stamps were offered to children. The response to the banks' offer is likely to be lower because, in addition to collecting the tokens, children must find their local branch and open the savings account in person, an experience many may find daunting.

In an attempt to make the bank seem less forbidding, Barclays is launching a Supersavers Club for children opening an account through the Kellogg's scheme.

Members will receive a brightly coloured paying-in book, a badge and a membership card which looks like a younger version of the Barclaycard.

For even younger savers (the token scheme is only open to children between the ages of 10 and 16), Kellogg's and the banks are offering a money box in the shape of a bank, with a combination lock, and the logo of the bank concerned on the front. This will cost £3 but will contain a £2 voucher, which again can be turned into cash if the child opens a savings account.

There is a snag, however, for any budding financier who wants to realize his assets straightaway. The money and tokens used to open the account must remain there for at least six months.

Torin Douglas

## M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/E	Full Yield
129	100		Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	-	10.0	7.8			
75	62		Airsprung Group	73	-	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	
51	33		Armistage & Rhodes	45	-	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	
205	187		Bardon Hill	198	-2	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7	
107	100		CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7			
101	63		Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	
131	97		Frank Horsell	126	-1	6.4	5.1	11.4	23.3	
83	39		Frederick Parker	78ad	-	6.4	8.2	4.0	7.6	
78	46		George Blair	53	-1					
102	92		Ind Prec Castings	97	-	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	
109	100		Ind Door Pref	108	-1	15.7	14.5			
113	94		Jackdon Group	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	
130	108		James Burrough	116	-	8.7	7.5	8.5	10.6	
334	248		Robert Jenkins	250	-2	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8	
64	51		Scruttons "A"	64	-	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	
222	159		Turday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	
15	10		Twinkl Ord	14	-					
80	66		Twinkl 15% ULS	79d	-	15.0	18.9			
44	25		Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	
103	73		Walter Alexander	79	-	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	
263	212		W. S. Veates	231	-	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.1	

Prices now available on Pressed page 48146



EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

## Reducing the cost of giving — with Sir Geoffrey's help



If you have not yet made over any money, apart from the annual exemptions, it pays to do so as soon as possible and for as large an amount as you can afford. For it is the most recent 10-year period that will be taken into account when assessing liability.

Capital Transfer Tax Post Budget	Death Rate %	Lifetime Rate %
Up to £55,000	Nil	Nil
£55,001 to £75,000	30	15
£75,001 to £100,000	35	17.5
£100,001 to £130,000	40	20
£130,001 to £165,000	45	22.5
£165,001 to £200,000	50	25
£200,001 to £250,000	55	30
£250,001 to £260,000	60	35
£260,001 to £270,000	65	40
£270,001 to £280,000	70	45
Over £280,000	75	50

Margaret Drummond

# FRAMLINGTON

## RECOVERY

The new unit trust for investors seeking high rewards from recovery situations

**F**RAMLINGTON Recovery Trust will aim for maximum capital growth through investment in recovery situations.

These arise when, for one reason or another, a company falls to a level where they are exceptionally cheap. When the company does 'recover', perhaps with a change of market conditions or as a result of sharp management action, those who bought when the shares were cheap stand to do very well.

With an individual company there is of course a risk that the recovery may never take place. This is why a unit trust is such a good vehicle for investing in recoveries. Because it invests in a wide spread of recovery situations a unit trust can shrug off the occasional casualty. The potential rewards from the successes can be very high.

Recovery trusts run by other unit trust groups have done well in the past; the managers believe that a recovery fund run by Framlington should give outstanding results in the future.

**Timing.** In the opinion of the managers this is a good time to invest. Recovery funds tend to do exceptionally well when the economy as a whole is pulling out from recession.

**Flexibility.** The trust will invest primarily in UK shares, but will not be limited by geographical area, size of company or market sector.

**Track record.** Last December the Observer chose us as Unit Trust Managers of the Year, noting our 'enviable record of long-term results'. The March issue of Money Management comments: 'Best management group in 1981, without a shadow of a doubt, is Framlington, which has collected number 1 rankings for all its funds over both the one year and the three year periods'. Over five years, funds under management have grown from £5.5 million to £68 million.

**Personal involvement.** Framlington funds are run by the individual manager, not by committee. Recovery Trust will be managed by Antony Milford, whose other funds include our highly successful Inter-

national Growth Fund and Framlington Income Trust, the best performing income trust over the last ten years.

**Value for money.** The annual charge is at the standard Framlington rate, still only 1.2% + VAT. The trust does include powers to increase this to a maximum of 1% if necessary. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5%. When units are sold back to us, payment is normally made on the day we receive the renounced certificate.

The estimated initial gross starting yield is 4.5%. However, since the investment policy is to aim for pure capital growth, investors may feel that accumulation units in which the net income is reinvested are more appropriate than income units from which net income is distributed.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. Units in Framlington Recovery Trust are available at 50p each until 3 pm on Friday 16th April 1982. The minimum initial investment is 1,000 units, which cost £500. From 19th April units will be available at the ruling offer price.

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Applications will be acknowledged; certificates will be sent by the Registrar, Lloyds Bank Plc, within 42 days. For the initial offer contract notes are not issued; an application form must be used, accompanied by a cheque, from 19th April units can be bought by post or telephone in the usual way. The minimum initial investment is £500. Units may be bought and sold daily. Prices and yields are published daily in leading newspapers.

Income net of basic rate tax is distributed to holders of income units on 15th March and 15th September. The first distribution will be on 15th March 1983.

Completion of 1% + VAT is paid to qualified intermediaries.

The trust is an authorised unit trust constituted by Trust Deed. It ranks as a wider range security under the Trustee Investments Act, 1961. The Trustee is Lloyds Bank Plc.

The managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ. Telephone 01-428 1181. Registered in England No 895241. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

### INITIAL OFFER of units in Framlington Recovery Trust at 50.0p each until Friday 16th April 1982

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ

I/we wish to invest the sum of £..... (minimum £500) in Framlington Recovery Trust and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited. I am/we are over 18.

For accumulation units in which net income is reinvested, please tick here:.....

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Ms).....

First names.....

Address.....

Signature(s)..... Date.....

(Over signatures should all sign and enclose details separately)

FRAMLINGTON RECOVERY TRUST

## World Cup offer to Woolwich investors

### Woolwich Building Society

Woolwich Building Society launches a football competition for Woolwich investors with the chance to see England's first round matches in the 1982 World Cup.

The competition is based on 'Spot the Ball' principles and will run until April 30. First prize is an all expenses paid trip for two to Bilbao, where England plays Czechoslovakia. France and Kuwait. Runners up will receive 12 World Cup footballs signed by each member of England's team with a special local branch competition for a Kevin Keegan football.

Woolwich will also be selling World Cup fixture charts incorporating a photograph of the England football stars, with all profits going to the Variety Club of Great Britain, charts will cost 40p but will be given free to investors opening an account.

Woolwich is also improving the terms on its higher interest shares which presently pay 1 per cent above the ordinary share rate. Most building societies will be adjusting their rates on April 1 to take account of the recent interest rate cuts and the new ordinary share rate will be 8.75 per cent from that date but the notice period, presently three months, is to be reduced to a month. Investors wanting to make instant withdrawals will suffer 28 days loss of interest on the amount withdrawn. There are no penalties if the required notice is given.

## Thousands lose out on insurance overpayments

This year's higher national insurance contributions will soon begin to bite. With the increases will come the complaints about the ever-increasing burden. Yet surprisingly each year millions of pounds in national insurance contributions are paid unnecessarily.

The 100,000 or so people who find themselves in this position to very little about the matter. Yet surprisingly each year millions of pounds in national insurance contributions are paid unnecessarily.

Broken down into simple weekly terms it works like this. The maximum weekly earnings from April 1 on which contributions will be paid are £220. A man who in 1982/83 expects to earn £240 in his main job and £50 a week in a part-time job, will meet the maximum requirement in his main job, so he can avoid having to pay contributions in his second job by applying to defer them.

Alternatively, take the case of someone who has three jobs and earns £150, £80, and £40 a week respectively. Because wages in jobs one and two take him over the limit, he can ask for contributions on job three to be deferred. And because he will probably pay more than the maximum in jobs one and two, he can look forward to a refund, as well.

The DHSS produces two leaflets which give full details. 'More than one job' (NP28) is for those who work as employees, and 'Class 4 contributions' (NP18) is for those who have a mixture of employed and self-employed jobs. Both have the necessary application forms.

Ian McDonald

### FAMILY MONEY MARKETS

**Banks**  
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays, Lloyds, and Natwest 10.4 per cent. Midland, 10 per cent. seven days notice. For sums of £5,000-£25,000. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 12.5 per cent, 3 and 6 months, 12 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

**Money funds**  
Seven-day deposits. Since 7-day fund — 13.6 per cent. UDT 'Average Rate' Deposits — 13.375 Tyndall 7-day fund 13.5 per cent. Since dollar fund — 13.62. Interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from: Simco 01 238 0233. UDT 01 823 3020. Tyndall 0272 732241.

New Scheme — old scheme now discontinued.

**Local authority yearling bonds**  
12-month fixed rate investments. Interest 13.5 per cent basic rate tax deducted at source (reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 12% 2-6 years 13% 7-10 14%. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 101-103 7855, after 3 pm. See also on Prestel no 24808.

**Local authority town hall bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). 12% 2-6 years 13% 7-10 14%. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 101-103 7855, after 3 pm. See also on Prestel no 24808.

**Finance for industry**  
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years. Interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax 3-4 years, 13% p.c.; 5-7 years, 13% p.c.; 8-10 years, 13% p.c. Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

**Finance house deposits (UDT)**  
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. For sums of between £5,000 and £50,000: 6 months, 12% p.c.; 1 year, 12% p.c.; 2 years, 13% p.c.

**Foreign currency deposits\***  
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	notice	1 day	7 days
US dollar (call)	11% p.c.	11% p.c.	11% p.c.
Yen (2 days)	3% p.c.	3% p.c.	3% p.c.
D. Mark	5% p.c.	5% p.c.	5% p.c.
French Franc	26 p.c.	26 p.c.	26 p.c.
Swiss Franc	Nil p.c.	Nil p.c.	Nil p.c.

\*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

**Lombard North Central, the finance house subsidiary of NatWest** is offering 13 per cent on fixed-rate deposits of one, two and three years, and 12 per cent for four and five years. Minimum investment £1,000.

## Dunbar Fund Managers Limited

The specialists in Private Portfolio Management

Dunbar Fund Managers Limited offers private clients with portfolios of £25,000 or more proven investment management skills, backed up by an advanced, efficient administrative service.

Dunbar Fund Managers' activities are confined entirely to the management of portfolios for private individuals, family trusts and smaller institutional funds and their specialist team now manages some £700,000,000.

If you would like to learn more about our professional service to private clients, please contact:

Brian Banks, Chairman  
Dunbar Fund Managers Limited,  
53 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JH  
Telephone: 01-930 2122



Sir Herbert Ashworth

# Nationwide in action '81

In his speech to members of the Society on March 26th 1982, Sir Herbert Ashworth, Chairman of Nationwide Building Society, reported on Nationwide's continued progress in 1981.

"Nationwide achieved excellent results against a background of increasing competition for both savings and mortgage business."



Mortgage advances in 1981 totalled £1,026 million. We now help over 454,000 home buyers. Of our total of 64,000 new borrowers about half were first-time buyers. We advanced over £70 million for home improvements.

During 1981 our choice of savings schemes helped nearly 2.9 million investors — an increase of over 200,000 — make the most of their money. Gross investment receipts were £2,538 million and our total assets rose 15.7% to over £5,382 million — a record.

Nationwide is contributing to urban renewal programmes in the city centres of Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast where housing improvements are urgently needed.



We are continuing to assist in other areas of special housing need by working closely with local authorities, housing associations and builders. Nationwide is also playing an active part in the Financial Institutions Group set up by the Secretary of State for the Environment to study some of the housing problems in deprived urban areas.

## It pays to decide Nationwide

Please call in at any of our 1,100 branches or agency branches for your free copy of our 1981 Report and details of our services for investors and borrowers.





100



## THE BOAT RACE: OXFORD HEAVILY FAVOURED

**By Jim Railton**

the coxswain's rehearsal earlier in the week but the competitive steering of Oxford's Susan Barnard against Cambridge's Berna Berna is likely to need adjudication. Both crews can move off fast, Oxford probably faster but then Cambridge has the advantage of being able to throw in early attacks. Every time Cambridge, with their lighter weight, press the acceleration, they are likely to win the race much depleted. The race is likely to reveal how far their

Mur-Smith, the umpire, averted four collisions in the coxswain's rehearsal earlier in the week but the competitive steering of Oxford's Susan Barnard against Cambridge's Berna Berna is likely to need adjudication. Both crews can move off fast, Oxford probably faster but then Cambridge has the advantage of being able to throw in early attacks. Every time Cambridge, with their lighter weight, press the acceleration, they are likely to win the race much depleted. The race is likely to reveal how far their

harriet (and) is rowing better than ever). With the illness of their stroke and president Nick Conington, a change of order has been made. Conington is not rowing. Robert Clay strokes from bow side with his twin brother Hugh in the three-seat. Technically, Robert Clay is not a professional but he is a professional. He is a fighter and instils rhythm.

But horse-power, pedigree and experience is likely to win the race. The golden encounter half an hour before the main affair promises a thriller with

Oxford have also had their share of bad luck, losing the services of their world silver medal winners Bland and Andrews. But their fortunes lifted with the late return of the old

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**RUGBY UNION**

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**Arch rivals: Oxford (above) rest on their oars while Cambridge strike a high rate**

<p> <b>● Ladbroke's, the bookmakers, stand to lose a great amount of money from the major event they sponsor, the Best Jockey. During the last two years university students made Oxford University the overwhelming favourites and their odds have moved from 2/1 to 4/1 on. Cambridge are 3-1 against, having drifted out from 6-4.</b> </p>	<p> <b>3</b> <b>Orléans</b> <b>Clay</b> (Elton and 14 2 3) <b>Magdon</b> </p> <p> <b>4</b> <b>R P Yonke</b> (King's Canterbury and 14 12 12) <b>College</b> </p> <p> <b>5</b> <b>R V Yonge</b> (Grifford GS 14 12 5) <b>and St Hugh</b> </p> <p> <b>6</b> <b>St John's</b> (Greenwood and 13 11 11) <b>Pembroke</b> </p> <p> <b>7</b> <b>Cambridge</b> (Methodist 14 14 14) <b>College Belief</b> (Orléans) </p> <p> <b>8</b> <b>R C Gray</b> (Orléans and New 13 13 13) </p> <p> <b>9</b> <b>S Brown</b> (Trouton and 6 11 11) <b>Walsingham</b> </p> <p> <b>10</b> <b>Walsingham</b> 13 13 13 </p>	<p> <b>3</b> <b>Clare</b> </p> <p> <b>4</b> <b>St Stephen</b> (RGS 14 14 14) <b>Wendover and Emswary</b> </p> <p> <b>5</b> <b>S Biles</b> (Barnard Castle and 14 14 14) <b>St Albans</b> </p> <p> <b>6</b> <b>S H Philp</b> (Gyford and 14 14 14) <b>Lawrence</b> </p> <p> <b>7</b> <b>G C G</b> (Greenwary and 14 14 14) <b>LSWICK</b> </p> <p> <b>8</b> <b>G C G</b> (Parsloes and 14 14 14) <b>St Albans</b> </p> <p> <b>9</b> <b>G C G</b> (Parsloes and 14 14 14) <b>St Albans</b> </p> <p> <b>10</b> <b>G C G</b> (Parsloes and 14 14 14) <b>St Albans</b> </p>
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● Oxford won the first Boat Race, in 1829.

- Oxford are seeking their seventh successive win today.
- Cambridge hold the record number of successive wins, 13 between 1924 and 1936.
- Oxford's Boris Rankov hopes to become the first oarsman to win five Boat Races.

## GOLF

**By Peter Marsón**

and Fiji. If political considerations made South African participation impossible there are plenty of emerging nations to fill the remaining places.

Serrão; G. Oosthuizen; W. Kieft; P. van der  
 B. Goldenhuys; T. Stofberg; I. Mooden; R.  
 Louw. W. Cressen (captain).  
 JAGUARS: G. Varone; J. Palma; R. Matkard. M.  
 Lofredo; A. Puccio; H. Porto (captain). A  
 Soares-Gabre; P. Devoto; A. Courages. C  
 Sakz-Trapeza; M. Tezanos-Pinto; G. Bostanini,  
 M. Glesira, J. Allen, E. Ure. — Rauler

**By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent**

Left handed Smail was capable of playing most shots that kept low, walls that went down the middle of the course.

**By Richard Eaton**

## Squash rackets

The British Open squash rackets championship, sponsored

☐ No one has earned more marks for her performance in the 14 and under section of this week's Saab finals at Woking Leisure Centre than Clare Wood of

### Squash racket

Access roads clear. Snow level 2,00ft. Saw level 2,000ft.

**A World Cup for rugby is more**

**remaining places.**

**By Roy McKelvie**

Ston, had the correct stroke but failed to hit his weight, and the left handed Smal was capable of playing most shots that kept low, anxious until Mason split the Estonians with a shot round the walls that went down the middle of the course.

## SKIING CONDITIONS

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper.

Vertical runs	1,00ft.	Vertical runs 6
Now level	2,00ft.	Sow level 2,00ft.

10



## Part V: Despite its elitist appearance, the Jockey Club is efficient

# Castleford have the Wembley commitment



**Latchford... fit and banking on a recall**

overshadowed by financial crises, a feature has been the public's willingness to attend "big" games while ignoring the more mundane matches. Over 50,000 have already bought their tickets for Goodison Park.

Recent derby games on Merseyside have been too rustic, and with Liverpool now dependant on winning the championship in order to gain a place in next season's European Cup, the theme is likely to be maintained. McDermott has recovered from the knee injury which cost him his place against Sunderland last week.

Tottenham's hopes of taking advantage of matches in hand and of winning a "triple" rest or efforts to resolve injury difficulties. They send out a makeshift side against West Bromwich Albion at The Hawthorns with Hazard having joined Hoddle and Crooks among the casualties. All three should be fit to play against Arsenal on Monday but there is prestige at stake today. Albion and Spurs could well meet in the FA Cup Final.

## Cost of failure

The club are also banned from competing in the competition next season. United have 10 days in which to appeal and Jim McLean, their manager, said that they would not do so. It is an important statement on the subject on Monday.

The trophy will be awarded to Ayr United, who are set to be winners Monday. United had sought a postponement due to illness to several reserve players. Replacement from the first team was not possible as the first team's premier division match against Dundee followed the following night.

The club were able to produce a number of players went down with influenza, but the Scottish

United could have faced expulsion from the League when they failed to comply with the instructions of the referee, Jimmy Murray, Jim Farry said yesterday that the fine was inclusive of compensation to Ayr. He commented that the fine was paid to the expense of arranging for police, stewards and turnstile operators to be on duty and the fine was partly used as remuneration for Ayr.

A new type of synthetic grass pitch, the first of its kind in Scotland, is to be laid as soon as it is available, it is thought possible at Inverclyde, the Scottish Sports Training Centre at Largs, near Glasgow, said Mackenzie writes. Primarily for the training needs of the Scottish senior team, the pitch will also be available for other sports.

**By Marcel Berlins**

"It is a curious but perhaps appropriate feature of the Jockey Club that its secretariat should be bred rather than recruited in the usual manner" the Rothschild Commission on Gambling commented. The Commission found it difficult to make sense of the proposals for reform precisely because the administration of racing is so full of quirks of structure and tradition that are new virtually impossible to unravel".

Here is an entire industry that is run, for the most part by private clubs, more than 200 years old, aided by a secretariat which has, for almost as long, been provided by members of one family, the Weatherbys. That part of racing which is not the domain of the Jockey Club is administered by the statutory Horserace Betting Levy Board, in which the Jockey Club plays a powerful, influential, perhaps dominant, role.

At the end of last year the club had 109 members, and in the proportion of titled members is less than it was (though still fewer than 40 members are plain "Mr"s). It has been an opening of the doors to people who perhaps only a decade or two ago, would not have stood a chance — women, former businessmen, brash, self-made newsmen (like Sir Freddie Dicksen). New members elected by the existing membership.

**The Rothschild Commission**

The Rothschild Commission proposed the setting up of a British Racing Authority — with the Jockey Club playing a prominent role — to act as the supreme administrative and legislative body. There was little support for this in the efficient or within racing circles for the proposal, but Rothschild's point that there was too little consultation involving the various interested groups in racing, and none in advisory machinery, was well taken. The Horse-race Advisory Council was set up in 1980.

After a stormy start, which saw the resignation of its first chairman, Mr Phil Bull, the HAC has served Dower under the aegis of Sir John, General B. Penfold, recently returned to England

The Jockey Club's functions and responsibilities extend to every aspect of

It has its own investigation squad, provides security services for racecourses and camera patrols and photo-finish equipment for the races themselves. It controls the breeding of horses for

**Third division**                      **Scottish**

[illegible]

disputes. It lays down the weights and financial con-

[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

was fought out between Jay  
Tamm and Freddie M.

**First** **ORANGE** Featherstone Rovers  
Leigh (3,30), Wigan (3,30), Wakefield  
Trinity (5), Warrington (3,30), Whitehaven  
Widnes (3,30), Wigan (3,30), Workington  
Salford (3,30)  
**Second** **BARNSLEY** Leeds, Wigan, W. Huddersfield  
Leigh, Warrington, Carlisle City, W. Workington  
Towson (3,30), Carlisle, W. Huddersfield  
Wigan, W. Workington, W. Huddersfield  
Hornets (3,15), Oldham, Blackpool, Borough  
**Volleyball**  
British Universities' championships (Semi-  
finals) (19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30)  
British college championships men and  
women (19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30)  
**Hockey**  
Col. Union East Coast League -  
Hemel Hempstead v North Essex H.C.1  
H.C.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30  
Welsh Cup  
Welsh League (H.C.1, H.C.2, H.C.3, H.C.4, H.C.5, H.C.6, H.C.7, H.C.8, H.C.9, H.C.10, H.C.11, H.C.12, H.C.13, H.C.14, H.C.15, H.C.16, H.C.17, H.C.18, H.C.19, H.C.20, H.C.21, H.C.22, H.C.23, H.C.24, H.C.25, H.C.26, H.C.27, H.C.28, H.C.29, H.C.30, H.C.31, H.C.32, H.C.33, H.C.34, H.C.35, H.C.36, H.C.37, H.C.38, H.C.39, H.C.40, H.C.41, H.C.42, H.C.43, H.C.44, H.C.45, H.C.46, H.C.47, H.C.48, H.C.49, H.C.50, H.C.51, H.C.52, H.C.53, H.C.54, H.C.55, H.C.56, H.C.57, H.C.58, H.C.59, H.C.60, H.C.61, H.C.62, H.C.63, H.C.64, H.C.65, H.C.66, H.C.67, H.C.68, H.C.69, H.C.70, H.C.71, H.C.72, H.C.73, H.C.74, H.C.75, H.C.76, H.C.77, H.C.78, H.C.79, H.C.80, H.C.81, H.C.82, H.C.83, H.C.84, H.C.85, H.C.86, H.C.87, H.C.88, H.C.89, H.C.90, H.C.91, H.C.92, H.C.93, H.C.94, H.C.95, H.C.96, H.C.97, H.C.98, H.C.99, H.C.100, H.C.101, H.C.102, H.C.103, H.C.104, H.C.105, H.C.106, H.C.107, H.C.108, H.C.109, H.C.110, H.C.111, H.C.112, H.C.113, H.C.114, H.C.115, H.C.116, H.C.117, H.C.118, H.C.119, H.C.120, H.C.121, H.C.122, H.C.123, H.C.124, H.C.125, H.C.126, H.C.127, H.C.128, H.C.129, H.C.130, H.C.131, H.C.132, H.C.133, H.C.134, H.C.135, H.C.136, H.C.137, H.C.138, H.C.139, H.C.140, H.C.141, H.C.142, H.C.143, H.C.144, H.C.145, H.C.146, H.C.147, H.C.148, H.C.149, H.C.150, H.C.151, H.C.152, H.C.153, H.C.154, H.C.155, H.C.156, H.C.157, H.C.158, H.C.159, H.C.160, H.C.161, H.C.162, H.C.163, H.C.164, H.C.165, H.C.166, H.C.167, H.C.168, H.C.169, H.C.170, H.C.171, H.C.172, H.C.173, H.C.174, H.C.175, H.C.176, H.C.177, H.C.178, H.C.179, H.C.180, H.C.181, H.C.182, H.C.183, H.C.184, H.C.185, H.C.186, H.C.187, H.C.188, H.C.189, H.C.190, H.C.191, H.C.192, H.C.193, H.C.194, H.C.195, H.C.196, H.C.197, H.C.198, H.C.199, H.C.200, H.C.201, H.C.202, H.C.203, H.C.204, H.C.205, H.C.206, H.C.207, H.C.208, H.C.209, H.C.210, H.C.211, H.C.212, H.C.213, H.C.214, H.C.215, H.C.216, H.C.217, H.C.218, H.C.219, H.C.220, H.C.221, H.C.222, H.C.223, H.C.224, H.C.225, H.C.226, H.C.227, H.C.228, H.C.229, H.C.230, H.C.231, H.C.232, H.C.233, H.C.234, H.C.235, H.C.236, H.C.237, H.C.238, H.C.239, H.C.240, H.C.241, H.C.242, H.C.243, H.C.244, H.C.245, H.C.246, H.C.247, H.C.248, H.C.249, H.C.250, H.C.251, H.C.252, H.C.253, H.C.254, H.C.255, H.C.256, H.C.257, H.C.258, H.C.259, H.C.260, H.C.261, H.C.262, H.C.263, H.C.264, H.C.265, H.C.266, H.C.267, H.C.268, H.C.269, H.C.270, H.C.271, H.C.272, H.C.273, H.C.274, H.C.275, H.C.276, H.C.277, H.C.278, H.C.279, H.C.280, H.C.281, H.C.282, H.C.283, H.C.284, H.C.285, H.C.286, H.C.287, H.C.288, H.C.289, H.C.290, H.C.291, H.C.292, H.C.293, H.C.294, H.C.295, H.C.296, H.C.297, H.C.298, H.C.299, H.C.300, H.C.301, H.C.302, H.C.303, H.C.304, H.C.305, H.C.306, H.C.307, H.C.308, H.C.309, H.C.310, H.C.311, H.C.312, H.C.313, H.C.314, H.C.315, H.C.316, H.C.317, H.C.318, H.C.319, H.C.320, H.C.321, H.C.322, H.C.323, H.C.324, H.C.325, H.C.326, H.C.327, H.C.328, H.C.329, H.C.330, H.C.331, H.C.332, H.C.333, H.C.334, H.C.335, H.C.336, H.C.337, H.C.338, H.C.339, H.C.340, H.C.341, H.C.342, H.C.343, H.C.344, H.C.345, H.C.346, H.C.347, H.C.348, H.C.349, H.C.350, H.C.351, H.C.352, H.C.353, H.C.354, H.C.355, H.C.356, H.C.357, H.C.358, H.C.359, H.C.360, H.C.361, H.C.362, H.C.363, H.C.364, H.C.365, H.C.366, H.C.367, H.C.368, H.C.369, H.C.370, H.C.371, H.C.372, H.C.373, H.C.374, H.C.375, H.C.376, H.C.377, H.C.378, H.C.379, H.C.380, H.C.381, H.C.382, H.C.383, H.C.384, H.C.385, H.C.386, H.C.387, H.C.388, H.C.389, H.C.390, H.C.391, H.C.392, H.C.393, H.C.394, H.C.395, H.C.396, H.C.397, H.C.398, H.C.399, H.C.400, H.C.401, H.C.402, H.C.403, H.C.404, H.C.405, H.C.406, H.C.407, H.C.408, H.C.409, H.C.410, H.C.411, H.C.412, H.C.413, H.C.414, H.C.415, H.C.416, H.C.417, H.C.418, H.C.419, H.C.420, H.C.421, H.C.422, H.C.423, H.C.424, H.C.425, H.C.426, H.C.427, H.C.428, H.C.429, H.C.430, H.C.431, H.C.432, H.C.433, H.C.434, H.C.435, H.C.436, H.C.437, H.C.438, H.C.439, H.C.440, H.C.441, H.C.442, H.C.443, H.C.444, H.C.445, H.C.446, H.C.447, H.C.448, H.C.449, H.C.450, H.C.451, H.C.452, H.C.453, H.C.454, H.C.455, H.C.456, H.C.457, H.C.458, H.C.459, H.C.460, H.C.461, H.C.462, H.C.463, H.C.464, H.C.465, H.C.466, H.C.467, H.C.468, H.C.469, H.C.470, H.C.471, H.C.472, H.C.473, H.C.474, H.C.475, H.C.476, H.C.477, H.C.478, H.C.479, H.C.480, H.C.481, H.C.482, H.C.483, H.C.484, H.C.485, H.C.486, H.C.487, H.C.488, H.C.489, H.C.490, H.C.491, H.C.492, H.C.493, H.C.494, H.C.495, H.C.496, H.C.497, H.C.498, H.C.499, H.C.500, H.C.501, H.C.502, H.C.503, H.C.504, H.C.505, H.C.506, H.C.507, H.C.508, H.C.509, H.C.510, H.C.511, H.C.512, H.C.513, H.C.514, H.C.515, H.C.516, H.C.517, H.C.518, H.C.519, H.C.520, H.C.521, H.C.522, H.C.523, H.C.524, H.C.525, H.C.526, H.C.527, H.C.528, H.C.529, H.C.530, H.C.531, H.C.532, H.C.533, H.C.534, H.C.535, H.C.536, H

**ters affecting race courses including safety factors, turf**

Collins and his partner stayed on to take three places, 20 lengths behind the two principals. And so the day was Mr. Plans to win a future of accountants in Paris were shelved and with the aid of the Durham trainer, Arthur Stephenson, Mr. Collins decided to transform himself into an accomplished amateur jockey.

This was no easy task for Mr. Collins is hardly fashioned in the conventional mould for such a role. He is 6ft 1 1/2 in in the stockings and weighs 13 stone.

But he achieved remarkable results. Mr Collins was champion amateur for two seasons between 1965 and 1967.

He won the Cheltenham

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meetings every day (except on Sunday), spaced out, for the bookmakers' sake, so that there can be a race to bet on every 15 minutes, courses seldom get the race days they want. Most would like to race on Saturdays, but the Jockey Club allows only six meetings every Saturday. The result is that the Jockeys' Board, in an effort to bribe courses to hold meetings, before a handful of spectators on a wet Thursday in February.

The day-to-day administration of racing is carried out by Weatherbys, a family firm, working under contracts with the Jockey Club. The runners and riders for every race, the weights, the draw, the handicapping system even the allocation of owners' colours are all handled through their modern electronic computer, based at Wellingborough. The accounts are there too. The entry fees come in, and the prize money goes out to the fortunate. It is highly efficient and all old-fashioned in outlook.

All this — the entire administration of racing — operates on a budget which this year will be about £3m. The Jockey Club income comes mainly from fees received from racecourses for various services rendered; from entry fees, and from charges for licences, permits and registrations. The bulk of the expenditure goes to pay Weatherbys and for the salaries of racecourse

... ..

British Racing Authority — with the Jockey Club playing a prominent role — to act as the supreme administrative and legislative body. There was little backing, either in Parliament or in the racing community, for the proposal, but Rothschild's point that there was too little consultation involving the various interested groups in racing, and no advisory machinery, was taken to heart. The Horse Advisory Council was set up in 1980.

After a stormy start, which saw the resignation of its first chairman, Mr Phil Boulton, the HAC has served somewhat better. The Admiralty, under the leadership of the late General B. Penfold, recently returned to England,

It is admitted on all sides that, at present, the Jockey

General Penfold believes that the Council is making progress on two fronts: first, the constituent groups are beginning to treat it as more than a merely cosmetic exercise. Second, the HAC is being consulted, both formally and informally, more and more by the Jockey Club before important decisions are taken.

an uncompromisingly elitist approach. Its main rec-

Flat, and in persuading the Levy Board to recycle money saved when fixtures are abandoned into replacement race meetings.

This view of the HAC is not shared by all. Some of its members regard it as a harmless but ineffective talking shop, and as a device for

**By Michael Seely**

Christopher Collins is one of the one hundred or so members of the Jockey Club, and the aristocracy are well represented. The Queen and the Queen Mother are well patrons of the club. But also numbered among its regulars are industrialists and businessmen such as Lord Westcock and Mr Louis Freedman. Mr Collins has made his name as a man of action although he was chartered accountant.

Between 1968 and 1975 he turned the family firm of Goya perfumes into such a thriving concern that he was able to sell the business to ICI.

The spark that kindled the flames of Mr Collins' ambition to become a jockey was the purchase of Mr Jones before the 1965 Grand National. Although the finish was fought out between Jim Trump and Freddie, Mr Collins and his horse came second on to take third place, 20 lengths behind the two principals. And so the dyer was cast. Plans to join a firm of accountants in Paris were shelved and with the aid of his Durham trainer, Arthur Stephenson, Mr Collins decided to transform himself into an accomplished amateur jockey.

This was no easy task for Mr Collins is hardly fashioned in the conventional mould for such a career. He is 6ft 1½ in, his stockings are feet and weighs 13 stone.

But he achieved remarkable results. Mr Collins was champion amateur for two seasons between 1965 and 1967.

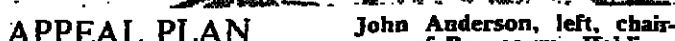
He won the Cheltenham

and Liverpool Foxhunters on Credit Call in 1972, as well as being a horse and cupper at Stratford-on-Avon.

A fall on Jester's Cap at the Cheltenham Spring meeting in 1975 in which he broke his back eventually put an end to his career as a jockey but he then took to three days evening. For four years from 1976-1980 he was a member of the British team at the Olympic Equestrian Games. Mr Collins is now chairman of the Horse Trials Selection Committee.

He was elected to the Jockey Club in 1972 and during that period he has occupied several important positions. He has been chairman of the Point to Point Liaison Committee and also a member of the Jockey Club Joint Committee. In this latter capacity Mr Collins was responsible for general matters affecting race courses including safety factors, turf and betting. In 1981 his period as a steward came to an end. Recently he was appointed as one of the two members of the Jockey Club to represent the body on the National Betting Levy Board. The Board sits under the Chairmanship of Lord Plummer who together with Mr J. G. Marriage, QC and Mr R C Smith are appointed by the Home Secretary. Besides Mr Collins, Sir Cecil Blaxter, CBE and Major General E Penfold who is chairman of the Horseracing Advisory Council are also Jockey Club nominees.

Chris Collins lives in a rambling old farmhouse near Great Missenden in Buckinghamshire with his wife



man of Katocthon House, Mounts Trust, and Captain John MacDonald Buchanan announce plans to try to save the Grand National



**This far from august building is the control point for all aspects of British racing**



Susanne and their two children.  
Mr Collins refuses to commit himself about racing politics. At present he is content to play his part in the administration of the sport.  
Captain John MacDonal-Buchanan is the present Senior Steward of the Jockey Club. In July he will be succeeded by Lord Minto. None of the trio are owners of horses, but they are on a large scale. And this fact alone will ensure that a balanced view during the next three years.

Leader, page 3







**BIRTHS**  
CARO—On March 24th, to the wife of Mr. and Mrs. J. Caro, a daughter, Emily Jane. Both well.

**DEATHS**  
GUTHRIE—On March 22nd, at his home, 10, St. John's Road, London, aged 82, Mr. J. Guthrie, formerly of the Royal Air Force. Buried at St. John's Church, London.

**IN MEMORIAM**  
MAYES, HILARY—On March 24th, at his home, 10, St. John's Road, London, aged 82, Mr. J. Guthrie, formerly of the Royal Air Force. Buried at St. John's Church, London.

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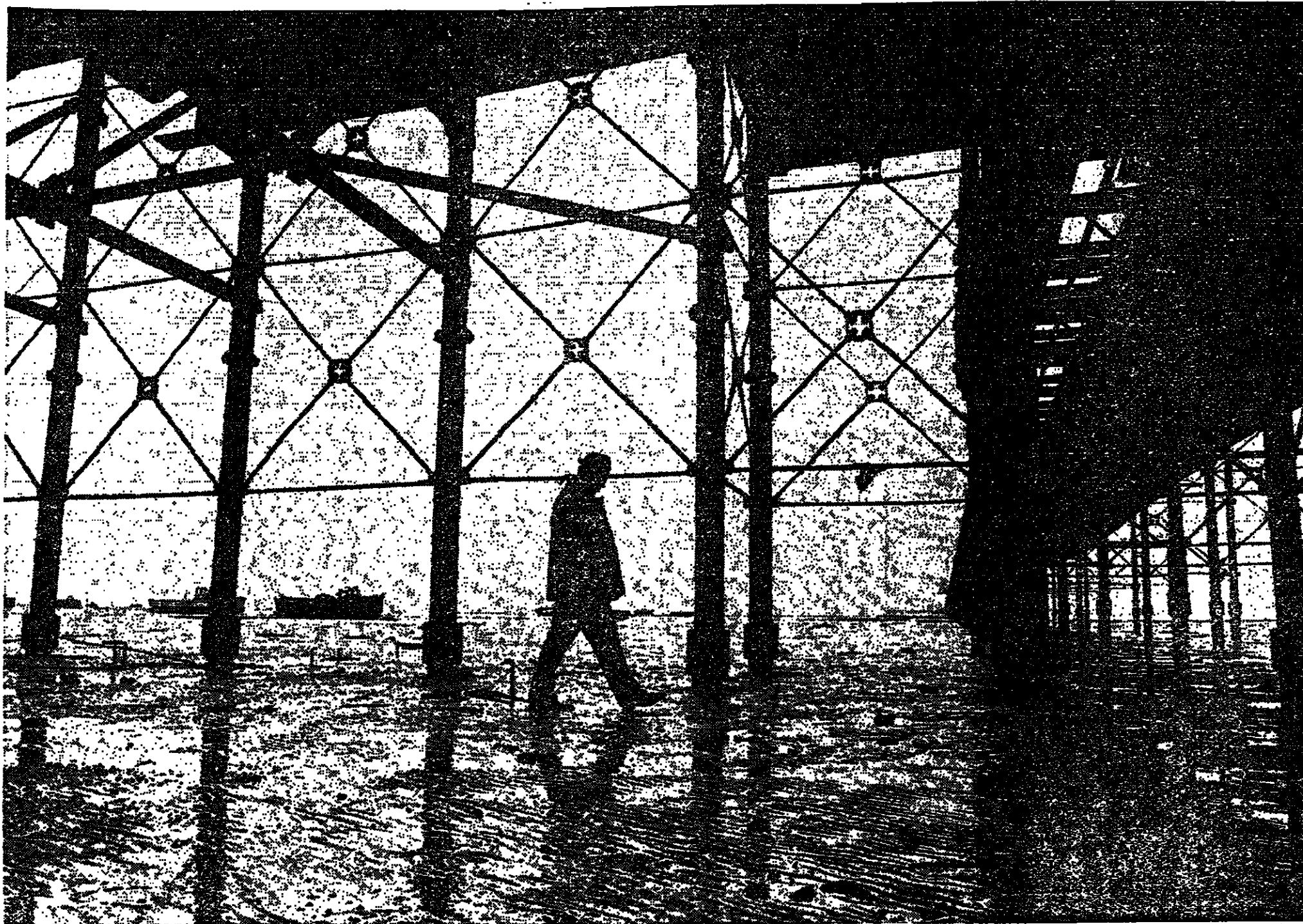
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## The long and muddled path to saving a pier



If the end of Southend pier, once the pride of Victorian East End day-trippers, seems a little farther away this morning, it is thanks to a final effort by the local council to preserve it after nearly a decade of uncertainty about its future (Michael Horne writes). This pearly queen of piers—at a mile and a quarter

long, the farthest one may venture to sea in the certainty of not being sea-sick—will have her future determined within the next two weeks. Talks between the council and potential developers aimed at saving the pier could restore it to its former glory with the seven acres of land which now make up the pier gardens, hous-

ing a new leisure complex. But if negotiations break down, it could spell the end of its 150-year history, a fate likened recently by Sir John Benjamin, one of the pier's most formidable defenders, to cutting off a limb. Photographed at low tide by Brian Harris, with its web of cast-iron gannets rising from the mud at

the mouth of the Thames Estuary, the pier suffered a serious fire in 1976, which destroyed the pier-head. The rickety electric railway was closed, for safety reasons, four years ago. Mr Richard Marriott, chairman of the council's amenities committee, said: "We cannot afford to maintain the pier because it is very costly and the

probability is that there will come a time when people will no longer be able to use it." Its future depends, he says, on a new transport system costing up to £2m, a figure which will only be acceptable to developers if they are allowed to build a leisure complex near the entrance.

## Letter from San Salvador

## Whoever wins the vote, the civilians will lose

Whether the left-wing guerrillas succeed in disrupting Sunday's elections or not, the young long ago lost the importance initially attached to it, particularly by the United States. It was seen as the way out of the impasse persisting since 1979, when reform-minded army officers seized power in an attempt to end the brutal veracity of successive regimes in the 50 years since the country had its last flirtation with democracy.

President José Napoleón Duarte, who heads the junta of civilian and military figures which has run the country for the past two years, and which will leave office when the victors of tomorrow's elections take over, offered little cheer when he addressed his countrymen on Thursday night.

"We recognize that the elections are not the total solution to the problem, but they are the beginning of the solution," Señor Duarte said.

He was speaking at a ceremony at which the commanders of the Armed Forces, along with senior members of the judiciary, pledged in public that they would ensure free and fair elections, and respect the results.

Señor Duarte has experience of "free and fair" elections. In 1972 he won the presidency only to have it snatched away by the officers with whom he has shared office, if not power, for the past two years. He suffered a severe beating at the hands of the National Guard before he went into a brief exile.

Since his return to head the ruling junta, he has been denied access to the activities of the military, which, to the enduring embarrassment of the United States, has virtually ignored requests to end its tendency to exact reprisals against civilians each time it suffers a humiliation at the hands of the guerrillas.

There is little reliable defence of the guerrillas who win the elections: Señor Duarte's

Christian Democrats or the five opposing parties of the right. The right, more or less lined up behind the demagogic figure of Major Roberto D'Amboise, has, however, already indicated that it will not accept a Christian Democratic victory.

Although the United States, despite the proconsular role played here by Mr Duarte Hinson, its Ambassador, has avoided partisan commitment, it has let it be known that a victory by the extreme right would be a disaster. It would show the President's strategy of trying to win congressional support for economic and military aid to beat off the threat posed by the guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

The guerrillas might welcome a right-wing victory, because that would provoke a further polarization of an already deeply divided country. The right have already made it clear that they intend to force a wave of violence against civilians who have already suffered at least 30,000 dead in the turbulence of the past two years.

The left, which is seen as obliged to carry out its threat to disrupt the vote, is not without its dilemmas. Not the least is pressure from Cuba and Nicaragua to avoid provoking the United States into intervening more actively in Central America.

Only one candidate, Señor Duarte, can in any way be described as standing for reconciliation. His opponents expect a mandate to put the clock back.

If they are given it, a terrible vengeance will be wreaked on those who, during the past two years, have been associated with reform programmes.

Paul Ellman

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

## Today's events

## Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force Association, presents new banner to Army Cadet Force, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 3.

## New exhibitions

Leaves Never Grow On Trees—prints from Max Ernst's Histoire

## Naurville Billingham Art Gallery

Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (from today until May 22).

The Dark Hills, the Heavy Clouds, paintings and drawings of Wales. National Museum of Wales, Main Building, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (from today until May 23).

The Sculptures of Dezas. Royal Museum, Canterbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until May 11).

## Paintings and drawings by Sue and Malcolm Davies

City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (from today until April 24).

Richings and engravings by Anthony Green and Bernard El-Nigoumi, Bohun Gallery, 13 Station Road, Henley-on-Thames; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Wed and Sun (from today until April 22).

David Shilling Hays, Worthing Museum and Art Gallery; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (from today until April 24).

200 Years of American History, American Museum, Claverton Manor, Bath; Tues to Sun 10 to 5; closed Mon; (opens today, until Oct 31).

Weges, New York Photographs 1939, worn by Arthur Fellig, and paintings by Gillian Ayres, Third Eye Centre, 350 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun, Mon both from today until April 17.

Last chance to see

Drawings and sculpture by Margaret Hodges Museum and Art Gallery, Blagrove Street, Reading; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Peasants—peasants in 19th century art, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; 10 to 5; (ends today).

Essex Markets and Fair, Colchester Castle; 10 to 4; (ends today).

Arts and Crafts, Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Tumbidge Wells; 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

Music

Haydn's The Seasons, Northern Philharmonic Orchestra, Free Trade Hall, Manchester, 7.30.

English music from 16th century to present day, Lyttelton Room, Liverpool Cathedral, 7.30.

General

London Is... Entertainment

criticism, 1.30-1.45; highlighting variety of theatre in London's West End, and tourist attractions of the capital, Lime Street station, Liverpool, 10 to 6.

Tomorrow

Last chance to see

The royal wedding dress and gifts, St Mary's Centre, Chester; 10 to 5 (ends today).

An Artist in Greece—bath paintings by Mary Potter, All Saints Church, Lewes, Sussex; 11 to 4.30 (ends today).

Drawings and prints of the Romantic period, 1.30-1.45; and English artists, 1.45-2.15; William Blake to David Hockney, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; 2 to 4 (both ends today).

Lincolnshire at Work—Victorian and Edwardian photographs, Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road, Lincoln; 2.30 to 6 (ends today).

Ceramics by Martin Smith, Holburne Museum, St Pauline's Street, Bath; 2.30 to 6 (ends today).

Mozzartine by Nanny Molder, and Sze Feltz by Jenny Gower; Crawford Centre for Arts, University of St Andrews; 2 to 5 (both ends today).

Parachutes from 16th century to today, Lyttelton Room, Liverpool Cathedral, 7.30.

Paintings and contemporary engravings by Katherine Kimball, Corinium Museum, Cirencester; 2 to 5 (ends today).

The last days of steam railways, Sunbury Wood Centre, Sunbury Woods, Weybridge, Surrey; 2 to 4.30 (ends today).

Without equal, but can't set the Thames on fire (9).

Distressed mariners in touch with Tessa radio (11).

What's the matter with the Mansman's pet? (3).

The cost of being right (9).

26 She's 5 (5).

Fashionable meals provided nearer the shipping centre (7).

26 No in the team now fielding (7).

Knocking many London shops to break in? (5).

26 Sink or swim (3).

## Boat Race

The 128th Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race takes place today, from Putney to Mortlake, starting at 2.30.

Putney Bridge or the boat houses at Putney there is a good view of the start. Kew Bridge is also a good vantage point.

Chiswick Bridge is about the midway point along the 3 mile stretch of river, and the finish can be viewed from the Meadows, Chiswick, or Chiswick Bridge (Coverage on BBC1 from 1.40).

The papers

The Daily Mirror says the SDP plane "is well and truly airborne with Roy Jenkins in the pilot's seat."

Faced with growing pressure from American businessmen over Japanese competition, the Washington Post said yesterday the Reagan administration is trying to find a compromise between protectionism and free trade.

Roads

London and South-east

Congestion this afternoon in the City, A10, A100, A102, A103, A104, A105, A106, A107, A108, A109, A110, A111, A112, A113, A114, A115, A116, A117, A118, A119, A120, A121, A122, A123, A124, A125, A126, A127, A128, A129, A130, A131, A132, A133, A134, A135, A136, A137, A138, A139, A140, A141, A142, A143, A144, A145, A146, A147, A148, A149, A150, A151, A152, A153, A154, A155, A156, A157, A158, A159, A160, A161, A162, A163, A164, A165, A166, A167, A168, A169, A170, A171, A172, A173, A174, A175, A176, A177, A178, A179, A180, A181, A182, A183, A184, A185, A186, A187, A188, A189, A190, A191, A192, A193, A194, A195, A196, A197, A198, A199, A200, A201, A202, A203, A204, A205, A206, A207, A208, A209, A210, A211, A212, A213, A214, A215, A216, A217, A218, A219, A220, A221, A222, A223, A224, A225, A226, A227, A228, A229, A230, A231, A232, A233, A234, A235, A236, A237, A238, A239, A240, A241, A242, A243, A244, A245, A246, A247, A248, A249, A250, A251, A252, A253, A254, A255, A256, A257, A258, A259, 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